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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

DR. KENEALY'S MOTION IN THE TICHBORNE CASE.

THE CROWD IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—DIFFICULTY OF PROCURING SEATS—CAPACITY OF THE STRANGERS' GALLERY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24, 1875.

Yesterday afternoon there was great excitement in the neighborhood of Palace Yard, Westminster. As soon as it was known last week that Dr. Kenealy was to make his motion about the Tichborne case on the following Friday, the Speaker and members were overwhelmed with applications for orders, and in a short time every available seat was allotted. The members of the upper house are said to have been, above all others, anxious to witness what was expected to be the great sensational spectacle of the session, but their importunities were, to a large extent, in vain, inasmuch as the space set apart for them in the House of Commons does not accommodate more than nineteen peers of average girth, or perhaps twenty if there is a little one among them. Some, however, got seats in the Speaker's Gallery, while others had to be content with standing room or a seat on the stairs. There are 653 members of the House of Commons, and each member is expected to give one order a day. The Strangers' Gallery, however, holds only seventy-five persons in all, who are admitted in the order in which they present themselves, and it may readily be imagined, therefore, that a great many persons are frequently doomed to disappointment. When they arrive they find the gallery full, and have either to go away or wait for hours on the chance of some of the lucky ones inside coming out. It happened so last night; and a long *queue* of expectants waited patiently in the outer corridors of the House in a forlorn hope of getting in before all was over. Outside the House a crowd of people had gathered, who, having no chance themselves of getting in to hear the debate, consoled themselves with a sight of those who were on their way to enjoy that privilege. A rumor was spread that Dr. Kenealy intended to march down to Westminster at the head of an imposing body of his admirers, and the Police authorities thought it only prudent to have a strong muster of Constables on the ground, and also to close two of the gates of Palace Yard and to guard the others against intruders. As it happened, however, the Doctor, who has more than once suffered from the too close and enthusiastic pressure of his friends, preferred to make his way into the House in a more private manner. There was another thing which added to the general curiosity and expectation, and that was the uncertainty whether, after all, there would be anything to see or hear. It was, up to the very moment of Dr. Kenealy's appearance, very doubtful whether he might not find in indisposition a convenient excuse for not keeping his pledge. Moreover, Mr. Sullivan, one of the Irish "national" members, had declared that, in order to compel a settlement of the question as to the right of the newspapers to report Parliamentary proceedings, he had made up his mind to espy strangers in the House night after night till the end of the session, unless some rational rule were adopted. So that there was a chance that, even if Dr. Kenealy were willing and ready, his speech would be heard by members alone in a private sitting. As it happened, however, any apprehensions on these points were soon set at rest. In answer to an appeal from Lord Hartington, who promised to take up the question of reports and try to get it placed on a proper footing, Mr. Sullivan waived his dreadful intention, and it was then found that Dr. Kenealy was quite ready to begin. He spoke from the third bench behind the leaders of the Opposition, and had a formidable collection of reference papers and oranges for sucking by his side. It was supposed that he had privately undertaken to finish his address in a couple of hours, and when he reached the limit he paused, and it was thought he was done. But he paused only for breath and to take up a new bundle of papers, and then went on steadily for another couple of hours. Dr. Kenealy is not at his best a very lively or impressive orator, but he has a full voice, and speaks with fluency. The ordeal he had to go through last night was a very trying one, for he knew that he was facing an unsympathetic and even hostile audience. He rose amid silence, and without a single note of encourgement from any one: and the silence, unbroken by any cheer or the very faintest mark of approval—save once when a gasped "hear" from Mr. Whalley made the prevailing stillness more remarkable—continued to the end. Twice there was a quiet laugh, and that was all. Even when he sat down, there was not that conventional movement of friendly recognition which is rarely denied to the worst bore in the House. The Doctor found his audience cold and hard, and he left it as he found it. There was, indeed, nothing in what he said to charm the House. He made a tame, level speech, which was not so much moderate—for he brought up all his old charges against the Judges and the late Government—as spiritless. And, indeed, this was not surprising. The great opportunity which he had professed to be longing for, and which once seemed so far beyond his reach, had now been grasped; here he was, at last, confronting the House of Commons, and stating his case to an audience which was bound to listen to him, and which did, in fact, listen with patient and attentive courtesy; and yet he knew all the while, as everybody else knew, that he might as well have been talking to the wind, or the lamp-posts in the street. There is something dogged and defiant in the Doctor's thick-set figure, broad head and face, and the perky expression of his bushy black eyebrows and bristling beard, that reminds one not so much of a lion as of a mastiff or bull-dog, and nobody can deny his pluck and gamesomeness. But last night he had a cowed and woe-begone look. He had been brought to book, and knew that he could make nothing of it, and that in an hour or two he would be only an exploded bladder—a man who had let off his gas and had nothing left in him. He began by saying that he would leave the *nisi prius* of the matter to the "little lawyers" who might follow him, and that he appealed to the statesmanship of Parliament to quell the growing disaffection of the country. He protested against the extreme, "almost Russian," measures resorted to by the late Government in this case, and stated that in Germany and in the United States public opinion had been almost as much outraged as in England. It was this feeling which had upset the Gladstone Government, and the present Ministry ought to be grateful to the claimant, who was the best friend they had ever had. He then went over the leading points in favor of his client, declaring that "a more perfect gentleman never crossed a drawing-room;" charged Chief Justice Coleridge with having deliberately used forged documents as evidence, and Chief Justice Cockburn with having condemned the claimant before he had tried him, and of using all his influence against him; and finally wound up by moving for a royal commission. He then sat down, without, as I have said, even the faintest "hear," and Mr. Whalley mutely arose, took off his hat, and nodded his head at the Speaker, by which he implied that he seconded the motion. Later on in the debate he made a little speech, in which he complained, amid a roar of laughter, that Chief Justice Cockburn had said that no one possessed of common sense would talk in the way Mr. Whalley did, and asserted that a certain denial given by the Chief Justice was "palpably and deliberately false," for which the Speaker requested him to "restrain himself." After some remarks from the Attorney General, and from his immediate predecessor under the late Government, who both exposed the hollowness of Dr. Kenealy's charges, Mr. Disraeli intervened with a speech of exquisite tact, striking just the right key, neither too high nor too low, nor making too light of, nor yet treating too seriously, the question before the House. He justified in the fullest manner the action of the late Government, and declared that any Government would have been bound to do the same. In regard to Chief Justice Cockburn—a very old personal friend of his own, by the way—he paid him a high compliment on his judicial qualities, and remarked that, though a man of great learning, he was also a genial and social being, and not one of those who entered saloons with adamantine gravity; and that it was monstrous that misrepresentations of casual remarks, made in moments of relaxation, should be made the foundation of the gravest charges. He told a story of Sheil, who, when taking a cutlet and glass of claret at his club, revenged himself on a bore who was bothering him by a jocose mystification, which was afterward made use of against him in a very cruel and unjust manner. The Premier ridiculed the fears, which Dr. Kenealy had endeavored to excite, of disaffection in the country, but regretted that any portion of the English people, whom he regarded as not the most excitable but the most enthusiastic people in the world, should waste their fine and noble sympathies on such a miserable cause. Mr. Bright followed, in a calm and temperate but very decided argument against the claimant, which will probably have more effect on the popular mind than the speeches of Mr. Disraeli or the lawyers. He attacked what has really been the chief source of the delusion—Lady Tichborne's faith in the claimant. "When," he said, "it is asked: 'Do you think that a mother can forget her son?' I answer, 'Do you think that a young man who lives almost entirely with his mother till he is four and twenty, can, after he gets to thirty-five or forty, be entirely ignorant of his mother's name? Do you think that a young man who up to twenty-four has spoken ordinarily and perfectly the French language, and can scarcely speak English so as to be fairly well understood, can be, at the age of thirty-five or forty, not only unable to speak French, but ignorant of the pronunciation and meaning of any word of it?'" Mr. Bright took his stand mainly on the fact that, apart altogether from the Judges, two separate and perfectly independent, impartial, and unsuspected juries had unanimously arrived at precisely the same conclusion on this case. The second jury, he reminded the House, comprised a country gentleman, a city merchant, a draper, one, or perhaps two publicans, a bootmaker, a milk-seller a lodging-house keeper, a hair-dresser and perfumer; and he thought these twelve men formed a jury such as the English Constitution intended should be called to decide great questions of personal rights and liberties. These men were not members of great families, they were not connected with the aristocracy, nor were they allied to the Jesuits, and Mr. Bright said he did not see how any one could set up his private judgment against that of the jury, who had better opportunities than any one else of understanding the case.

When Mr. Bright had finished his brief but very important observations, Dr. Kenealy replied, if possible, in even a more depressed and hopeless way than at first, explaining that he did not attack the jury, but held that they had been coerced; the Chief Justice led them as a fisherman did a fish with a hook in its mouth. At this there was a shout of "Oh! oh!" As to calling Arthur Orton's sisters, in what a ridiculous position should he have been then; because it would at once have been said that, as sisters, their evidence was open to suspicion. Then came the division. The Speaker called for the ayes, but no response was heard, while a great shout rang "No" through the House. On the repetition of the question Mr. Whalley alone cried "Aye," and the hour-glass having been turned and the doors locked, the whole House, with scarcely any exceptions, trooped off laughing into the lobby of the Noes. It was a crowded house, and as nearly the whole of it had to go through the same division lobby, an unusually long time was occupied in the process of voting. When the figures were read out, there were 433 against Dr. Kenealy and one for him, that one, however, being in one sense a host in himself, seeing that it was no other than the great O'Gorman, a huge Irish Falstaff, to whom Mr. Disraeli had recently in debate to recommend dry champagne, the other liquors which he favors making him drunk and abusive too early in the evening. Before the members have dined, the Major is not half but whole seas over, and may be seen, when not lurching about, propped up on a bench, snorting and cursing at intervals. But Ireland, no doubt, is very proud of him. On the previous night another Irish patriot, Biggar, distinguished himself by taking four or five hours in mumbling over endless extracts from books, so that he could scarcely be heard, and all for the sake of wasting time and obstructing legislation. Yet Irish members complain that they are not loved, and that there is a conspiracy to avoid them in respectable society in London. To go back to the division, however. It should be mentioned that Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Whalley were not reckoned in the vote, being tellers on their side, against two tellers on the other side. Dr. Kenealy's mouth is now closed on this subject for the rest of the session, and he will hardly have much chance, or probably desire, of reopening the question in another year. He will, no doubt, however, go on with the *Englishman* and his public meetings, out of which, it is said, he makes what is a handsome revenue for one who has always been a nearly briefless barrister. J. H. F.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6.—A meeting of ex-Union soldiers, held this evening to consider an invitation from the Committee of ex-Confederate soldiers to participate in the approaching commemoration services in decking with flowers the graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers in Elmwood Cemetery, was largely attended, and addresses were made by Cols. James A. Swain, J. W. Jefferson, and H. L. Pierce and others, advocating the acceptance of the invitation, and a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO THE PRESENCE OF STRANGERS IN THE GALLERIES—THE IRISH PEACE PRESERVATION BILL.

LONDON, May 6.—In the House of Commons to-night the Marquess of Hartington asked when the debate on the privileges of the House would be resumed and the Budget discussed.

Mr. Disraeli replied that there was no immediate prospect of resuming the debate which was unexpectedly terminated on Tuesday night. He intended, however, when attention was again called to the presence of strangers, that a division be taken to decide whether the galleries shall be cleared. The Government was charged with wasting time over the question of privilege, but the opposition to the Irish Peace Preservation bill was the real obstruction. The Irish members were justified in opposing it, and the Government was equally justified in seeking to have it passed.

At this point Mr. Disraeli was called to order for digressing from the subject of the inquiry put by the Marquess of Hartington. He resumed his remarks, and stated that, allowing for a fair opposition, he believed it would be possible to prorogue Parliament in July. The Government was determined to pass all its measures, even if, in order to be able to do so, it should find it to be its duty to advise the Queen not to prorogue the session until all of them had received the royal sanction. He added that the Government intended to open the discussion of the Budget Friday morning.

Mr. Gladstone rose and said he regretted the tone of Mr. Disraeli's remarks. The House was entitled to respectful treatment even from the Premier. Never before had he heard such a statement as that relative the passing of Government measures. The right honorable gentleman threatened to keep the House sitting until a number of unspecified bills were passed. Was that a becoming method of procedure on the part of the head of her Majesty's Government? If such a tone was again adopted he [Mr. Gladstone] would feel it his duty to avail himself of his privileges as a private member. He protested with emphasis against a morning discussion of the budget.

Mr. Disraeli consented to take up the Budget in the evening session.

The consideration of the Irish Peace Preservation act, which has been nine days under debate, was then resumed in committee and concluded. The bill was passed in committee with important amendments by which the penalty for the unlawful possession of arms is reduced, and the right to search houses for arms limited to to the daytime. The House has yet to take final action on the bill.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE CATASTROPHE — ONE WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH AND ANOTHER NEARLY KILLED—AN ENTIRE FAMILY ENDANGERED.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story frame building No. 47 Oliver street, which resulted in loss of life. The building in which the fire took place is a dilapidated structure, and is situated in one of the worst neighborhoods of the Fourth Ward. The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in a bar-room on the first floor of the house, was discovered by a patrolman of the Fourth Precinct, at about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The officer immediately sounded an alarm and proceeded to rouse the inhabitants sleeping in the building. A large force of Police and firemen responded to the alarm, and the residents on the lower floors of the house were rescued without much difficulty. Owing to the combustible character of the structure, the flames spread very rapidly up the stairway leading to the attic, and thus closed up the only avenue of escape from the top floor. The attic was occupied by Bernard McAllen, a laborer, aged forty years; his wife, Catharine; a lad named Patrick Dolan, aged twelve, and Kate Hunt, aged fifty, who lodged with the McAllen family. They were all asleep when the fire broke out, and before they were aroused to a sense of their danger the flames had gained complete possession of the staircase. McAllen leaped out of the attic window to the sidewalk and in the fall broke his right leg. His wife hesitated some time before following the example of her husband, but the flames burst into the room and compelled her to leap from the window, but not before she had been severely burned. She fell heavily to the sidewalk and sustained concussion of the spine and serious internal injuries. By this time the firemen had succeeded in raising a ladder to the window of the attic, and the lad Patrick Dolan was rescued, after he had been severely burned. Ambulances were summoned, and the injured persons were speedily conveyed to the Park Hospital. It was found that Mrs. McAllen had sustained injuries which it is feared will result in her death. Meanwhile the firemen had been using every exertion to extinguish the fire, but did not succeed until the building had been almost destroyed. At about 7 o'clock, Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, received information that Kate Hunt, the woman who lodged with the McAllen family, had not been seen since the fire, and it was feared that she had perished in the flames. A section of Police under Roundsman Platt was sent to the building, and they made a thorough search of the ruins. In the front attic bedroom they found the dead body of the missing woman. The remains were removed to the Morgue. The building is owned by Mary Fletcher, and was damaged $1,000, the loss being fully covered by insurance. The first floor, where the fire originated, is occupied as a dwelling by Mary Southern, who sustained a loss of $50; no insurance. The second floor was occupied by Nicholas Lamb, damage $200; no insurance. McAllen had all his furniture and household effects destroyed, and his loss is estimated at $150. A thorough investigation of the circumstances surrounding the fire and the loss of life will be made by Coroner Woltman and Fire Marshal Sheldon.

H. Logue & Sons' steam coffee-roasting establishment, in Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire last night, and four horses in an adjoining stable burned to death. The loss is $7,000, about one half of which is covered by insurance in Pittsburg offices. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM-BOAT BOILER.

THE CAPTAIN, PURSER, AND A NUMBER OF THE CREW KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 6.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the boiler of the steamer Senator exploded just after leaving the dock. The forward portion of the boat was blown to pieces. Capt. McGill, Purser Lacey, and a number of the crew were killed and many were injured.

CRUSHED BY THE FALLING ROOF OF A MINE.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 6.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this evening an accident of a thrilling character occurred at Archibald, about nine miles from here, by which a miner named Coolican was instantly killed, and two of his comrades seriously injured. The three men were working a short distance from each other, when a huge mass of the roof came crashing upon them with the above result.

A STRIKE ENDED IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., May 6.—The strike at the Pepperill Mills, Biddeford, is over, the strikers asking to be taken back to-day. The ring-leaders were discharged and most of the others were put to work.

ALBANY.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW-YORK STREET CLEANING BILLS.

GENERAL BUSINESS—THE SEAMAN'S RETREAT BILL DEFEATED—A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES—THE CANAL COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE ITS INVESTIGATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 6, 1875.

The feature of to-day's legislation of most importance to the City of New-York was the defeat in the Senate of the Campbell street-cleaning bill, and the passage of the Booth bill permitting the Police Department to make contracts for the work, but continuing the supervisory power in relation to it in the hands of the Commissioners. Both bills are now substantially in the same position, with the exception that there is a remote possibility that some understanding may be reached or some amendments made which will make the Booth-Hess bill acceptable to the Lower House. A large amount of general business was transacted in both Houses. In the Assembly Mr. Hess, of New-York, rose to a question of privilege, and said he held in his hand a copy of the New-York *Tribune* containing a scandalous and false editorial article reflecting upon his action as a member of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, in relation to the underground telegraph bill requiring companies in cities to remove their poles from the streets. He had been led to understand, however, that the journal had promised to retract the libel in question, and would for that reason refrain from making any reply, so as to afford time for the paper to withdraw its assertions. He desired to have the article read from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Waehner reported from the Judiciary Committee the bill to authorize the Police Department of New-York City to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses before the Board, in trials of members of the force for alleged delinquencies or violations of the rules of the department. By unanimous consent the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, the General Excise act, as amended in Committee of the Whole last night, and ordered to a third reading, was ordered to be printed and placed on members' files two days before it shall be moved for a third reading.

THE SEAMAN'S RETREAT BILL LOST.

The bill to authorize the sale of surplus lands belonging to the Seaman's Retreat Hospital, so as to relieve the institution of its mortgage indebtedness, which was laid on the table several days since, was called up by Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, who moved to amend it so as to exempt from the sale any part of the Old Ladies' Home connected therewith. The amendment was adopted, and a long debate ensued on the passage of the bill, in which T. C. Campbell, of New-York, and Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, sustained the objects of the measure, and Mr. Stephens, of Richmond; Alvord, of Onondaga, and others opposed it. The bill was finally lost. Mr. T. C. Campbell moved to reconsider the vote and that that motion lie on the table. This was carried.

A long and stirring debate took place on the bill to change the name of the village of Sandy Hill, Washington County, to Hudson Falls, Messrs. Davis, of Washington, and Shiel, of Westchester, and Burtis, of Kings, sustaining the bill, and Mr. Farrar, of Columbia, and Alvord, of Onondaga, opposing it. The bill was killed by a vote of 57 to 49.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS PASSED.

The bill to regulate the construction of fire escapes in cities and towns, other than the City of New-York, was passed. It provides that all factories, hotels, theatres, and amusement halls, and all dwellings in which two or more families live above the second floor, shall be fitted and supplied with fire escapes. The Senate bill to amend the charter of the Vesey Street Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, by providing that the Company may charge five cents fare, and shall issue therefor transfer tickets available for use on intersecting or connecting lines, was passed, and sent to the Governor for approval. When the Senate bill to repeal the franchises of the Marsh Land Drainage Company came up for its third reading, Mr. Waehner, of New-York, moved to strike out the enacting clause. He said the bill proposed to revoke a charter and franchise granted by the Legislature of this State in 1869. The bill had been forced last night to its present stage of progress under the operation of the previous question. The object of this bill was worthy of grave consideration as a principle of law and of justice. The question before the House was whether or not the Legislature of this State, having made a grant to a corporation, and received therefor a sum of money, which in this case amounted to $25,000, was prepared to repudiate the obligation thus entered into. Pending the debate the House took a recess.

THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE ITS CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Among the messages received by the Senate from the Assembly, this morning, was Mr. T. C. Campbell's concurrent resolution, directing the joint committee to continue its investigation into the canal frauds, during the Legislative recess, and to report the result to the next Legislature. Upon this question there was but a slight debate. The only Senators who opposed the passage of the resolution were Senators Lowery, Bradley, and Johnson, who all protested that they were not strenuous in adhering to their position, and who all had substantially the same objections to the extension of the committee's power. Those objections were that as there was already in existence a Gubernatorial Commission invested with all the powers the Legislature could bestow, instructing the committee to continue its labors, would only result in an increase of expense, duplication of powers, and division of responsibility without any compensating benefits. The committee had already done all that was expected of it, they argued, and it had been originally contemplated, that the investigating commission should go to the bottom of such matters as the committee, from the brevity of its official existence, was obliged to leave unfathomed. To these arguments Senator Laning made the only replies. He denied that the duplication of these committees would result in interference or in division of responsibility, for, he said, the committee and the commission were entirely independent, and each was responsible only for itself and its own actions. He thought that those who objected to the resolution on the ground of expense looked at the subject from a very small stand-point, and he also thought that there was just as much necessity that the committee and the commission should continue their concurrent existence as there was at the time of their original appointment. Of the members of the Senate portion of the committee, Senators Cole and Jacobs were the only speakers. The former said that there was a difference between a willingness and a desire to perform a duty, and he apprehended that he spoke for all the members of the committee in saying that they were still desirous to get at the whole truth so far as they could reach it, and that they would not shrink from the discharge of any duty that might be laid upon them. Senator Jacobs felt similarly. He would not shrink from his portion of the work, nor from giving up the Summer to its discharge; but, he said, the committee did not, and could not constitutionally, receive any compensation nor even payment of their expenses, and therefore he really could not afford to serve. This objection was at least partially removed by Senator Wood pointing out that the Controller is by statute compelled to pay the expenses of all committees. The yeas and nays were then called upon the adoption of the Assembly resolution, which, on motion of Senator Laning, had been substituted for that offered yesterday by him. Several Senators rose to explain their votes, and among them was Senator Lord, who said that though he was opposed to the existence of the committee and the commission, he should vote yea, because if he should vote nay it would be telegraphed all over the State that he was opposed to an investigation. The result of the roll-call was yeas 16, nays 10, and the President declared the resolution to be lost, because, as it empowered the committee to employ persons outside of their own number—as, for instance, a stenographer and messenger—it required for its passage the vote of a majority of all the Senators elected. This result and decision were apparently a great surprise, and very shortly afterward a motion to reconsider was made and carried, and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of 17 to 9, the additional affirmative votes being those of Senators Booth and Dayton, who, on the previous roll call, had not voted. Senators Ledwith and Parmenter, who had before voted nay, refraining from voting at all, and Senator McGowan changed his vote from yea to nay. Otherwise the yeas and nays were the same on the second calling as on the first, and were as follows:

YEAS—Senators Booth, Coe, Cole, Connelly, Dayton, Dickinson, Dow, King, Laning, Lord, Madden, Ray, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wagner, Wood—17.

NAYS—Senators Bradley, Fox, Gross, Johnson, Lowery, McGowan, Middleton, Moore, Robertson—9.

THE STREET CLEANING BILLS.

Both of the New-York Street Cleaning bills were before the Senate this morning, and it is probable that one of them, the Campbell bill, establishing a department of street cleaning, has received its quietus in the shape of an adverse report upon it by Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities. The Hess-Booth bill, allowing the Police Department to clean the streets by contract, came up for its third reading in regular order, and an attempt was then made by Senator Fox to kill it by moving to recommit it to the Committee on Cities in order that it might be "perfected." One of the defects in the bill, in his opinion, was that it did not compel the Police Board to let the street-cleaning contracts absolutely to the lowest bidder, but only to the lowest bidder who in the opinion of the board was competent to fulfill the contract, thus giving too wide a discretion. He also objected that the clause empowering the Police Board to contract for the removal of dead animals interfered with the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, which was already empowered to contract, and actually had contracted, for the removal of this class of City refuse. He then said that he did not approve of the Campbell bill either. The reason was that, in his opinion, the duty of cleaning the streets should be vested in the Board of Health, a body of which the politics, as far as known, was Republican. For these reasons he hoped the Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Senator Woodin] would allow the bill to be recommitted. But Senator Woodin is a strategist, and he understood perfectly well that if the bill was recommitted it would be "perfected" out of existence. He was very well satisfied with the bill in its present shape, he said. He thought it was only proper that the Police Board should have such a discretion as the bill gave it in letting contracts concerning the health of a million people. He also failed to see that the bill trenched at all upon the jurisdiction of the Health Department, for the dead animals to be removed were only such as that department should itself order. He utterly scouted the idea that the street-cleaning power should be vested in the Health Department, and he asserted that there was a manifest fitness in the discharge of that duty by the Police Department, for it had 2,500 agents, who, without additional cost, patroled every day every inch of the streets and gave instant notice by telegraph of the existence of any offensive matter requiring removal. Such a system as that the Health Department could not organize except at an expense to the City of $1,000,000. By this time Senator Fox's objections had lost even an appearance of strength, and so, after the bill had been amended, on motion of Senator Johnson, so as to require the contractors to give adequate security for the performance of their agreements, the motion to recommit was lost, and the bill was passed without further opposition, and by a strict party vote, except that Senator Moore voted yea with the Republicans.

A NEW MUNICIPAL COURT.

A bill introduced by Senator Gross to-day is of considerable interest, and importance as well, for, if passed, it will, in the opinion of its introducer, save annually to the City the sum of $125,000 in salaries alone, and will also cause to be paid into the City Treasury, instead of into the pockets of the district judges, fees amounting to some $30,000 more. The bill abolishes the district courts as now existing after the expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents, and it fills their places by creating a municipal court, of inferior civil jurisdiction, presided over by nine Judges, who are to be assigned by themselves to hold in rotation the courts now held by District Court Judges, and who are to have substantially the same jurisdiction as those of the latter officers. The bill also provides for a very material reduction of court attachés, and places the salaries of the Judges at $7,000 each in lieu of all fees. A further provision of the bill is that the Judges shall be elected on a general ticket, instead of by districts.

THE SUPPLY BILL REPORTED.

Senator Wood, from the Finance Committee, reported the Supply bill this morning, with very numerous changes from the form in which it came from the committee. The most important alteration is in the clause relating to the new Capitol. Beside the change already reported by which the Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General are to supersede the old commission consisting of six members appointed by the Governor, there are also provisions directing the completion of the work by contract, and the drawing up of plans which are not to be departed from in the future except upon the unanimous vote of the Commissioners. The Finance Committee will also soon make its report upon the new Capitol investigation, and it is probable that a minority report will also be presented.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The bills providing for the appointment by the Mayor of two additional Marshals for the annexed district, and extending the time for the completion of Croton aqueduct repairs at One Hundredth street were both passed to-day. The Committee on Printing reported a large number of printing resolutions to-day, but Senator Johnson opposed them so strongly that most of them were lost.

SENATOR MOORE'S GRAND RAPID-TRANSIT BILL.

SECTION 1. The Mayor of any city in this State is hereby authorized to nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to appoint three persons, who shall be residents of such city, as Commissioners of Rapid Transit, to hold office, respectively, for one, two, and three years. The said Commissioners, or a majority thereof, with the Mayor, shall have power, first, to fix and designate the route or routes, avenues, places, or streets, to be used by a railway company, with steam or other motive power, for the rapid transit of persons and property through said city or any portion thereof, upon, under, or over the streets or avenues so designated; second, legally and in the manner required by law to acquire the right of way used or wanted for the use of the railway in the name of the City, or in the name of such persons or corporation to whom said Mayor or Commissioners shall grant a license, to use the same for carrying persons and property; third, to grant a license, right, and franchise upon such terms and conditions to such bidders or acceptors of proposals, or to their assigns, as the Mayor and a majority of the Commissioners shall accept and approve under their advertisement, hereinafter named, which license, right, and franchise is to be used for hauling or conveying persons and property by the agency of steam or other motive power, through, over, upon, or under any and all streets, places, and avenues in said City which have been designated as above named as the route or line for carrying persons and property. Also, to authorize the construction and maintenance of a proper road-bed in, on, or under said streets, places, and avenues for such conveying of persons and property; fourth, to reject any bid or proposal received by said Mayor or Commissioners, and to readvertise the same for other bids, either upon the same or different terms and conditions; fifth, to fix the rate of toll, or fare, for carrying persons upon said line of railway; sixth, to determine the manner, form, and style of constructing and opening said line of railway; seventh, to authorize the construction and maintenance of a suitable bridge by the accepted or successful bidders; or their assigns, across any navigable river or stream within the limits of said City, with such width of draw, and in such manner and form, and with such guard as will not seriously interfere with the navigation of such river or stream, whenever it may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of establishing a continuous line for rapid transit of persons or property through said City or any portion thereof.

SECT. 2. Whenever a majority of said Commissioners, with said Mayor, have fixed upon the line of the proposed railway and designated the routes, streets, places, or avenues, or any portion of either, over, under, or upon which they propose to authorize rapid transit by steam, railway, or other motive power, and have filed a map and certificate of the same in the Mayor's office, the Mayor shall then and thereupon advertise for at least thirty days for proposals to purchase the license, grant, franchise, and right to build, maintain, and operate a railway with one or more tracks over, under, or upon the lines so designated, to be operated by steam, locomotive, or other power. And the said Mayor and the majority of the Commissioners are hereby authorized to accept the bid or proposal which shall be made which, all things pertaining thereto being considered, shall appear to be the most advantageous for the interests of the City and inhabitants.

SEC. 3. To facilitate the construction of a railway for rapid transit of persons and property in cities where the steps above-named have been taken, the Mayor and Aldermen of said City may procure the entire right of way for said proposed railway either in their own name or in the name of the successful bidders, or their assigns, and may give license to use the same on the terms proposed by the Mayor and Commissioners as above set forth.

SEC. 4. The Mayor may remove for cause any Commissioner so appointed as above provided, or, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, fill any vacancy in the number of Commissioners caused by death, removal, or inability to serve as such Commissioner.

SEC. 5. The persons making the bid or proposal which shall be accepted by the Mayor and Commissioners as above provided, or his or their associates or assigns, may at any time form themselves into a corporation by filing articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the office of the County Clerk, with such powers and privileges as may be necessary or desirable, not contrary to or inconsistent with the laws of the State, including the right to mortgage, with power of sale, all or any part of their property and franchises. Upon filing such articles of association they shall have all the powers therein enumerated, and all the rights and franchises purchased by them, by said Mayor and Commissioners, or by any other State or municipal authority; and also all the powers, rights, privileges, and franchises conferred upon railroad corporations by an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and also by all acts and parts of acts in addition or supplemental thereto, or in alteration thereof.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall authorize the construction or operation of any railway over, along, upon, or under, either Broadway, or Fourth and Fifth avenues, below Fifty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, except to cross the same in manner and form approved by said Mayor and Commissioners, when necessary to form a continuous line of railway.

SEC. 7. The said Board of Aldermen may fix and determine the salaries to be paid to said Commissioners per annum, and the same shall be paid said Commissioners by the Controller or other financial agents of the said City.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THE REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS—THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL—WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—In the Senate this evening Senator Cole, on behalf of the Canal Committee, presented a favorable report, from which Senator Kellogg dissents, upon the concurrent resolution directing a reduction of tolls upon the canals, and the subject was made a special order for to-morrow morning. The bill providing that the Brooklyn bridge will be completed as a public work by the cities of New-York and Brooklyn whenever two-thirds of the private stock of the New-York Bridge Company shall have been retired, and Senator Moore's Rapid Transit bill were both read through this evening, and recommended for passage without discussion. The amendments made to the latter bill are inconsiderable, but an amendment made to the former by the Senate Committee on Cities adds the President of the Board of Aldermen of New-York City and the City Auditor of Brooklyn to the Mayors and Controllers of the two cities in the section providing that the officers named shall appoint the Board of Trustees, consisting of eight members from each city, which is to have complete control of the plan and construction of the bridge. Later in the evening the Rapid-transit bill was read a third time and unanimously passed.

Senator Fox introduced a bill allowing the City to settle its claims against the Eighth National Bank on the same basis as that agreed upon by other depositors. The Senate then adjourned.

COMMITTEE NOTES.

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Cities this afternoon it was decided to report the bill establishing a commission of three members, to be appointed by the Mayor, to audit drill-room and armory claims, and also the bill authorizing the payment by the City of the *New-Yorker Journal's* claim for assessment notices published by it. The Assembly Committee on Cities received a long Communication from Controller Green explaining the New-York bills which are favored by him. Full details of the measures in question have already been given in these columns.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee and a large number of prominent Democratic politicians from various parts of the State met here for consultation to-day. It was decided to hold the State Convention on June 17 in this City.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT—THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD AT THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, May 6.—The Presbyterian Synod, now sitting in this city, adjourned to-day, by a unanimous vote, to attend the Christian Convention which has been in session since yesterday, for the purpose of considering the best means of continuing God's work in England. The convention is a great success.

The Christian Convention brought its session to a close to-night. Mr. Sankey, Major Cole, of Chicago, and many English and Scotch ministers, made speeches. An interesting discussion was held on the value of Sunday-schools. The speakers strongly advocated lay agency as a means of conversion.

THE REDUCTION IN CABLE TOLLS.

LONDON, May 6.—The reduction of fifty per cent. in the cable rates to North America, which came into force on the 1st inst., has given the commercial community much satisfaction.

THE ENGLISH SAILOR COMPELLED TO ACT WITH THE MUTINEERS.

LONDON, May 7—6 A. M.—Clew, the Englishman, has signed a paper stating that he acted with the mutineers under compulsion.

The United States Consul has taken charge of the prisoners and ordered their return to Dreadnought Hospital.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE STEAM-SHIP GREECE.

LONDON, May 6.—The National Line steam-ship Greece, from New-York, for this port, has arrived.

INDIA.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY OF BARODA.

BOMBAY, May 6.—Cholera prevails in the City of Baroda. It has not yet appeared in the camp of the British troops.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK—THE LEADER, MILLER, CONFESSES KILLING THE FIRST MATE.

LONDON, May 6.—Further particulars of the mutiny on the schooner Jefferson Borden show that it began on the 20th of April, when the vessel was a thousand miles from England. The leader was a seaman named Miller, a native of Finland. He called the Captain at midnight, saying a man had broken his leg; this was a ruse to get the Captain on deck unprepared. But when he got there he was well armed and began firing upon the mutineers. The latter, finding it impossible to get the upper hand, retired to the deck-house, in which they were nailed up by the Captain and steward. Forty shots were fired at the mutineers before they surrendered. It was thirty hours from the beginning of the outbreak before the last man surrendered. The Captain had his wife on board.

Miller, the ringleader of the mutiny, had been placed in irons for misconduct just after the schooner sailed from New-Orleans. He afterward apologized for his conduct. He confesses that he killed the first mate.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE MUTINY AND ITS ORIGIN.

LONDON, May 6.—On the arrival of the schooner Jefferson Borden at her dock to-day she was boarded and full details of the mutiny were obtained. It seems that an American sailor named Smith struck the first blow. He knocked down and killed the second mate who was in charge of the watch. He then awakened the first mate. As the latter came out of the cabin he was felled by Miller and thrown overboard. All this time their Captain, Patterson, was asleep. He was aroused by Miller, who shouted down the gangway that a man had broken his leg. Looking around, he observed that the bunks of the mates were empty. Suspecting mischief, he armed himself with revolvers and went on deck. He was immediately assailed by the mutineers with missiles. He opened fire; they retreated, and finally took refuge in the deck-house, where he besieged them an entire day. He emptied his revolvers on them repeatedly through the window, but they refused to surrender until night. Miller, after receiving five bullets in the legs, and two in the body, at length offered to yield with his companions, and all were secured. The English sailor, whose name is Clews, received two bullets beneath the ribs, and will probably die. Smith was wounded in the wrist and shoulder. He was chained to the pump, and suffers severely from ague contracted from his exposure. The Captain, steward, boy and one sailor worked the ship seven days before assistance was obtained from passing vessels. The first mate was the Captain's brother and the second mate his cousin. The mutineers assert their only object was revenge for ill-treatment. The rest of the crew deny that the men had been ill-treated, and Capt. Patterson declared they intended to plunder the vessel.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A CHICAGO BOUND SCHOONER PUTS BACK TO QUEENSTOWN—COLLISION.

LONDON, May 6.—The schooner Pamlico from Queenstown, for Chicago, before reported returning under jury-masts, has arrived at Crookhaven.

The ship Royal Charter, from New-Orleans, for Reval, has been damaged by a collision, and is at Deal for repairs.

THE STEAMER GREECE REPORTED ASHORE.

LONDON, May 6.—It is reported that the steam-ship Greece, from New-York for London, is ashore at Southend, at the mouth of the Thames, but is expected to come off.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the lower lakes, where it is now highest, but has fallen rapidly to the westward, and is lowest in Kansas and Dakota, while a slight depression is central over New-England. South-east winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rains have been reported from the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lakes, and the Ohio Valley. Generally clear weather prevails in the Gulf, South Atlantic, and Middle States. The rivers rose at Memphis on Thursday and fell at Omaha, Leavenworth, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

During Friday, in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer south-east winds veering to south-west, and partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lakes, falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, with occasional light rains and possibly severe local storms in the north-west.

For the Lower Lakes, Middle and Eastern States, rising followed by falling barometer, north-east to north-west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, with occasional frosts.

The Mississippi will probably rise between Cairo and Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Alpena, and Port Huron.

A COMMERCIAL BANQUET.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AN HONORED COMPANY AT DELMONICO'S—SPEECHES BY PROMINENT CITIZENS AND GUESTS—POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL UPON THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—HON. FERNANDO WOOD CONSIDERS THE GREAT NEEDS OF THIS CITY—OTHER ADDRESSES.

The one hundred and seventh anniversary banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York was held last evening at Delmonico's under the same happy auspices which have characterized its former gatherings. On no former occasion were the preparations for the celebration of the annual festivities made upon a larger scale, and the result was never more satisfactory. The decorations were of the most expensive and elaborate character, and the banquet was served in that excellent style for which Delmonico's establishment is distinguished. Among the prominent features of the decorations were several appropriate and expensive mottoes and devices. In a conspicuous position at the upper end of the banquet-room was an eagle on the wing, bearing a green ribbon, on which was artistically wrought in letters of flowers the motto of the organization, "Non nobis nati solum." This was crowned with a broad shield of myrtle and evergreens bearing the letters "N. Y.," and extending from it were two bands of similar, suspended in festoons and bearing the inscription, "Chamber of Commerce, founded A. D. 1768." The four corners of the room were occupied with luxuriant plants reaching up to the ceiling in representation of the North, East, South, and West. On the table set apart for the invited guests to the right of the President, ocean commerce was represented by a large floral model of a steam-ship. On the opposite end of the table inland commerce was typified by a floral locomotive engine. On the middle of the table near the President, a large mound of flowers was place from which a carrier pigeon appeared in the act of rising, bearing a card with the name of the wife of the President of the Chamber inscribed upon it. On the right of this and convenient to Mr. William Cullen Bryant, stood another basket of flowers, in which the carnations were arranged to represent the word "Press." On the left of the President another bank of flowers was placed, in which the word "Telegraph" was conspicuous. Festoons of evergreens and plants of variegated foliage were placed along the front of the table. The six tables placed at right angles to this table were also profusely decorated with rare and beautiful flowering plants, curiously fashioned at intervals into various mottoes and emblems of commerce. Two large sheaves of wheat and corn stood upon pedestals of flowers on one of the central tables, as a symbol of the West. The fisheries were represented by an embankment of flowers encircling a reservoir of water, in which played living gold and silver fish. In front of the President, in the middle of the hall, stood a floral design representing a lily, six feet in height, which was presented to the Chamber by the American Exotic and Botanic Garden Company, of Flatbush, the whole combining to render the scene in the banquet hall one of surpassing splendor.

THE MEMBERS AND GUESTS PRESENT.

Following are the names of many of the prominent persons who shared in the festivities:

Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. E. R. Meade, Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. John R. Brady, Hon. E. L. Fancher, Hon. Charles O'Conor, Mayor Wickham, Mayor Hunter, Brooklyn; Gen. John Newton, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Vincent, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Cook, E. M. Archibald, Esq., British Consul; Waldemar De Bodisco, Prussian Consul; Hypolita De Uriarte, Spanish Consul; Hon. Noah Davis, Hon. Henry E. Davies, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, New-Jersey; George Jones, Esq., David M. Stone, Esq., John B. Bouton, Esq., Whitelaw Reid, Esq., William Cullen Bryant, Esq., A. G. Brown, Jr., Esq., Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hon. A. W. Tenney, S. Endicott Peabody, Esq., (London,) Judge Wallace, (Syracuse,) Hon. William Bigler, (Pennsylvania,) William H. Hallock, Esq., Rev. A. P. Putnam, James M. Brown, William E. Dodge, George Opdyke, Solon Humphreys, Elliot C. Cowdin, A. A. Low, Cornelius N. Bliss, James M. Constable, Jackson S. Schultz, Charles G. Landon, Charles Butler, David Dows, James McCreery, John Sloane, Samuel D. Babcock, William M. Vermilye, W. T. Blodgett, F. S. Winston, S. B. Chittenden, John Taylor Johnston, Peter Cooper, George W. Lane, Henry F. Spaulding, D. Willis James, S. B. Ruggles, John T. Agnew, J. Pierpont Morgan, Francis S. Lathrop, Daniel C. Robbins, Jacob Wendell, Ambrose Snow, Levi P. Morton, P. N. Spofford, William I. Peake, C. L. Tiffany, Charles Lanier, W. R. Vermilye, George H. Bend, James P. Wallace, J. W. Drexel, William H. Fogg, George W. Blunt, Eugene Kelly.

The Chairman briefly called the meeting to order, expressing his gratification at the result of that day's election. The extreme modesty of their newly-elected President imposed upon him the pleasurable duty of again presiding at their annual festival, and, adverting to the regular business of the evening, he regretted the absence of the President of the United States, but in his absence called upon Postmaster General Jewell to respond to the sentiment:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A worthy successor of the Father of his Country, both in the field and in the Cabinet.

RESPONSE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Postmaster General Jewell was received with cheers. He said: I certainly did do the very best I could to dodge answering this toast to-night, but I find myself here and therefore at the request of your President, I shall be very glad to do what I may in response to it. And yet, standing as I do in the presence of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, representing as it does the commerce and mercantile interests of the Metropolis of this country; representing as it does the enormous trade which has covered the waters of the earth with our flags in times that have gone by, and which with proper good government and proper economy, at no distant day will become the case again, [applause;] representing, as this body does, a city which I have to-day occasion to know sends through its Post Office 625,000 letters in a day [cheers;] representing, as it does, a city through which passes in the department over which I preside forty per cent. of the newspaper postage of this country; paying, as it did last quarter, $82,000, as against Chicago's $18,000, Boston's $16,000, and Philadelphia's $12,000 [applause;] representing property that of itself furnishes to the department over which I preside fifty-eight tons per day of letters and newspapers, exclusive of its merchandise, I feel myself embarrassed properly to respond for the head of the Government, in whose immediate Cabinet I happen at this moment to be serving. And yet knowing as I do full well that no man more than our President responds to bodies which, like this, represent the American commercial mercantile and mercantile interests, as we have occasion to know in the past, and he is in full and active sympathy with everything tending to stem the tide of inflation, and bring us back to a better currency. [Applause.] This is, on the whole, one of those occasions on which duty and inclination go hand in hand together, and therefore it is with no less pleasure than embarrassment, with no special authority from the President, I bid you God speed in your work, bid you God speed in your attempts to make American commerce, American commercial transactions, and everything that ennobles it, compare with anything the world has ever seen. I know if the President were here he would say that the New-York Chamber of Commerce has contributed more to illumine and illustrate the commercial and mercantile history of this country more than any other body of men, and I will say also that I will hope that your future successes may be equal to those that distinguished your past efforts, and that the time may soon come, and I believe it has already come, when New-York shall be the centre of commerce, so far as America is concerned. I believe that the time has come now when, instead of settling through London our national accounts we will draw directly on New-York. [Applause.] But knowing full well the ground on which I stand, and knowing the man for whom I am speaking, I know if he were here also he would tell me to make a short speech, [laughter,] and therefore I shall only thank you for the courtesy of this reception, only thank you for the kindness with which you have received the name of the Chief Executive, and as a merchant temporarily in politics, and on the strength of a merchant's word, I pledge to you and declare to you that in any feeble attempt I may have made to administer the department over which I have the honor to preside, I have been impelled solely to administer it as if it were my private affair. (Applause.) I have tried to administer it as a merchant does always administer his affairs for the benefit of the owners, and on every occasion when I have needed it I have always had the absolute and perfect support, endorsement, and encouragement of the President in every effort for good government for economy, for reform, for retrenchment, and for everything that tends to place this Government on the footing where our fathers desired to place it—the cheapest, most economical, and yet, at the same time, the most liberal Government on earth. [Cheers.]

THE PRESS.

Response by William Cullen Bryant.

In replying to the toast of the "Press" Mr. William Cullen Bryant spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: On the part of my brethren, the journalists, I return our acknowledgments for making this toast a part of the ceremonial of the evening. Commerce and the press are closely united, are dependent on each other, and cannot be severed without destroying both. Let there be no change of commodities, and the press would perish of inanition; let there be no press, and the merchant would be in utter darkness and perplexity, afraid to venture upon any enterprise for want of the information upon which all safe enterprises are founded. I am aware, fully aware, of the shortcomings of the press, to call them by a mild name. Among journalists there is the same variety of character as among men of other vocations. There are men of sturdy and resolute honesty, and there are others who are simply rogues. There are enlightened men among them, and there are men who are deplorably ignorant. There are men of wavering and unsettled opinions, on the one hand, and men of impracticable and pig-headed obstinacy on the other. There are men of brilliant literary talents, and others whom, for want of a more polite designation, I should call stupid; there are fearless men, and men easily frightened. When they speak to the public, they speak in character; the journals which they conduct partake in a great degree of the mental and moral qualities of their conductors. But, on the whole, I boldly maintain that, as a class, the journalists of this country are wiser and more virtuous than our legislators. It was the press which ably and persistently exploded the villainies of the set of men called the City Ring—authors of a series of the most enormous frauds known to history—an exposure nobly and effectually followed up by Mr. Tilden, now Governor of the State. When a set of spies and informers had organized a system of extortion, of which our merchants were the victims, called the moiety system, the effect of which was to deliver over to these robbers our most honorable merchants, to be pillaged without mercy or remorse, it was the press that interfered, and by dint of loud and incessant remonstrance forced Congress to repeal the odious laws which gave these men the power to plunder. It is the journals which at this moment sustain Gov. Tilden in his endeavors to strip the cheating canal contractors of their disguises and make them disgorge their spoils. If the Legislature of this State fail to screen the delinquents, it is because of the unanimity with which the press sustains the Governor's policy of a remorseless investigation and a rigid exaction of responsibility. Looking at these facts, who would not feel a certain satisfaction at belonging to a class so useful? But I must make some abatement from this commendation. I must say how much greater would be the service which the press would render the country if it would only interfere with the same energy in the case of our revenue laws and our finances. Under the bad system which we have adopted, our merchant flag is banished from the main ocean; in distant ports, where our stars and stripes were once a familiar sight, they are seen no more; our industry in a thousand branches is smitten with lethargy, and swoons and dies in villages where lately it was in healthful activity; our circulating medium is debased, and the world points at us in scorn as at a nation of immense resources, a growing population, and the richest gold mines in the world, yet refusing to perform its promise to pay its bills of credit. If the press of our country had the necessary intelligence, zeal, and courage it might force Congress to reform the disgraceful state of things, repair our disordered finances, and restore our destroyed commerce. I acknowledge the remissness of our journalists in this respect, but I am comforted by the hope that it will not be always so. Truth will prevail in its own good time, and right will triumph at last. Meantime, I would not advise any of those who hear me to drop an honestly and healthily conducted journal because of disagreeing with it on some single question, though it seems to them important. For, depend upon it, the time will arrive when, some other measure or doctrine coming up, you and the discarded journal, if it be of the character I have supposed, will be found side by side contending for the same great principle. Rather let me counsel you to deal with it after the manner suggested by Henry Clay, when apologizing to an assembly of his constituents for supporting some unpopular measure. Clay knew how to speak to the hunters of Kentucky. "What," asked the orator, "would you do if your faithful and familiar rifle, which you had carried for years, and which always brought down the game it was aimed at, had for once missed fire? Would you throw it aside in anger to be used no more? What would you do?" "What?" answered a voice from the crowd, "what would we do? Why, pick the flint and try it again."

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA:

"Her wise and beneficent reign will constitute one of the brightest chapters in England's history."

Response by Consul General Archibald.

If I seem to exhibit hesitation in obeying the call which you have made upon me it is because, in accordance with established usage, no subject of her Majesty—at least in her own dominions—undertakes to return thanks for the toast of the Queen's health. The invariable response to that toast is embodied and expressed in our grand old national anthem the majestic air of which you have appropriated and in America have consecrated to the most patriotic of your national hymns. But, Sir, it is to me a privilege, and a very pleasing duty, to return thanks for the toast you have proposed in honor of the Queen, and for the very gratifying manner in which it has been received. In responding to this toast I find it difficult to speak in adequate terms of praise of one who is above praise—of one who rules not alone over the liberties, but in the hearts, of her people—who, whether as a wife, a mother, or a Queen, commands our admiration and deserves our heartfelt affection—whose name is justly hailed with acclamations of respect and veneration wherever it is pronounced, whether at home or abroad. It is not easy to estimate the refining and elevating influence of such a character as that of Queen Victoria, standing out as it does amid the fierce light which beats upon the throne ever more and more pure and bright; it is not easy, I say, to estimate the refining influence of such a character, not merely in her own family, her own court, her own country, but in all other civilized countries. It is the consciousness of those domestic virtues which lend dignity and lustre to the throne—this it is which strikes a responsive chord of respect and esteem in the breasts of good men and true the world over wherever the name of the good Queen of England is mentioned. Maintaining our devotion to the principles of limited monarchy—to the person of our beloved Sovereign—and to legislative and executive institutions, working in conformity with the popular will, what benefits and blessings has not Providence vouchsafed to our nation under the long and prosperous reign of the Queen. And sure I am that not one among all her subjects entertains a more sincere regard for this country and more ardent aspirations for the welfare of its people than does the Queen herself. In this, the Metropolis of the Western World, in which she can claim no allegiance, she has, I am sure, the homage of your hearts; and, as her humble and unworthy representative, I thank you on her behalf, cordially and sincerely, for the honor you have done her in the toast just proposed and for the gratifying and enthusiastic reception which you have given to the name of the Queen. And now, Mr. President, will you permit me to refer very briefly to matters cognate to my official connection with the City of New-York—or rather to the commercial relations of Great Britain with this great emporium of the Western World. But, Sir, when I look about me and find myself surrounded by so much of what—to me a commercial figure—I may designate as gilt-edged paper, I feel myself at a considerable discount in saying anything upon commercial topics, even though I should invoke the inspiration of the genius loci. Still, it is my vocation to deal with commercial subjects since I have the honor to be the commercial representative of your largest and wealthiest customer. Of the whole foreign trade of the City of New-York, a proportion amounting to nearly if not quite three-fifths is carried on with Great Britain and her dependencies. In the course of my official duty, I have had occasion not long since to write the history of the growth and progress, and to report on the condition and prospects, of British trade at this port. That history is simply the witness of the almost fabulous growth and increase of New-York. I am not, Mr. President, going to inflict statistics upon you; that would be an ungracious return for your generous hospitality. I wish merely to call your attention to two or three significant and interesting facts, and to offer an observation or two naturally resulting from them. In the year 1791, the total value of the exports from New-York to all the countries of the world was but $2,500,00. The imports were, I suppose, of so much smaller value as not to be have been recorded. Contrast with this the year 1872, in which the value of British trade alone with this port,—*i. e.*—the value of exports to and imports from the British Dominions, amounted to the enormous sum of $410,500,000. During the last two years it has, of course, declined proportionately to the general decline of trade. Again, in the year 1831 the total British tonnage entered at this port was 44,250 tons. Last year, 1874, it was not less than 2,200,000 tons. With no other port on this habitable globe does Great Britain carry on anything approaching the vast trade which she carries on with New-York. Now, Sir, what I wish to advert to in connection with these facts is this, that having so great a stake in the prosperity of New-York—for your welfare is our advantage—those whom I represent feel the deepest interest in the adoption of those measures and in the completion of those projects which are essential to the maintenance of that commercial supremacy which New-York now enjoys, and which, if maintained, will ultimately make her what London now is, the centre of commerce and the counting-house of the world. You will have noticed the foresight and energy with which that vigorous young giant on your northern frontier [Canada] is widening and deepening her canals and improving her internal water communications. Those improvements cannot but be of incalculable value to the grain-growing regions of your Western States. But, Sir, of not less, nay, of far greater, importance to British maritime trade is the increase and enlargement of all those internal highways of commerce which converge upon New-York, more particularly the deepening and widening of the Erie Canal. In the making of this great artery of traffic equal to the exigencies of an ever-increasing commerce—in the providing of terminal facilities and the curtailing of terminal charges and burdens—in all that relates to your docks and piers, the preservation of your noble harbor, the protection and sanitary care of seamen, your Customs and quarantine regulations—in these, and other essential aids to the growth of commerce, those whom I represent have a deep and common interest with yourselves. These are matters, Mr. President, of which the members of your honorable chamber are the legitimate guardians, and in respect of which an important trust devolves upon you. You here preside at the gates of the Western World, through which the surplus population of my own country and of the countries represented by my consular brethren are being poured into this vast receptacle of nations. You protect, you relieve, you employ the destitute emigrant, the often forlorn and unconscious instrument of a grand and benevolent dispensation. You pass him on to a new, and, let us hope, a happy home in the West. In all these matters my brother Consuls and myself, the commercial representatives of our respective countries, have no *locus standi* in your tribunal—no voice in your deliberations—but we are parties in interest; and to you, who are by charter entitled to speak for the Empire State and City of New-York in commercial affairs, we look with entire confidence for the fulfillment of the trust with which you are clothed in regard to those things upon which our commercial and maritime prosperity depends in common with your own. It is because, for my own part, I feel that confidence, that, faithful to the traditions you inherit, and following the example of the great and good men whose names are emblazoned on the honored roll of your venerable body, you will so exercise your powers as to promote the welfare of all, whether aliens or fellow-citizens, who may come within the scope of your functions—it is for these reasons, and on this account, that I highly appreciate the honor you have done me in inviting me to be one of your guests here to-night.

THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Morally worthy of her proud motto, "Excelsior," may she ever have a Governor as able and fearless in the reform of abuses as the present incumbent.

Reponse by Ex-Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: If it be an honor to speak for the State of New-York at any time, it is doubly so in the presence of this chamber, and in the stead of our honored Chief Magistrate. You are the embodied representatives of the business, the banking, the commercial, the industrial enterprises of the City and State. Your interest in the State is equal to her interest in this great Metropolis. But for the wisdom, the foresight, the resolute energy of men from Central New-York, who dug the canal and wedded the lakes to the ocean, the City of New-York could not have been to-day what she is. Her debt to the statesmen of the Excelsior State can hardly be measured. You owe her a large debt in return. It were of little use to tell you to-night of the power of New-York. Remember that past greatness does not reproduce and perpetuate itself. The New-York of to-day is the result of the energy of men of the last generation. But unless this City of New-York wakes up to a consciousness of the rivalry in which she is engaged, the New-York of to-morrow cannot be what she ought to be. We boast of our republican institutions; we do so wisely and well. And yet, under allegiance to a crown, our neighbors in the northern Dominion have to-day a canal, and are enlarging their means of communication to such a degree that Canada is already competing, and in some instances successfully, against New-York for the grain trade of New-York. [Cries of "That is so," "That's so."] We speak justly in praise of Northern enterprise and Northern skill, and yet to-day the men of the southern tier of the Northern States, by the great water communications they have opened, by the great railway lines they administer are already diverting much of your business to the City of Baltimore—business that belongs to the City of New-York. Now, gentlemen, if it was the foresight of DeWitt Clinton that dug the canal, if it was the great faith in the future of this State and this people that energized William H. Seward to enlarge the canal and make it what it should be, it behooves the men of New-York to-day, who would keep the crown of empire here, in this place, and upon the brow of this fair City—it behooves you to see that neither Canada nor the South outstrips you in the race that is inevitably upon us for commercial supremacy. Never having had any political connection with the party that placed our present worthy Governor in the Executive chair, I am yet disposed to think justly of the good sense that put him there, (for conscience reminds me that the same vote that elevated him a short time since bade a very intimate friend of mine to stay at home and not go to Albany some four years before. With this confidence in your good sense, thus marshaled, let me join with you, of whatever party and of whatever school of political thought, in honoring a Chief Magistrate who has been the first of our leading public officials to take the Canal Ring by the throat and demand an honest administration. [Applause.] For such service he deserves the civic crown. The State is above the party; the State was not made for parties; parties are made for the State, and whenever a man, I care not what his party or his political association, serves the State with fidelity, with energy, and with courage, it is the duty of good citizens of all parties to hold up his hands and to sustain him resolutely in this good work. Pardon me for thus trespassing upon your time. [Cries of "Go on," and "tell more truths."] My friend speaks as though he seldom knew a man who had been in public office who spoke the truth. [Laughter.] The reason is that conscience got the better of judgment last Fall, and I came to that conclusion myself, and resigned a little office I had. [Applause.]

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The chief mart of American commerce. May her merchants guard and preserve that proud pre-eminence.

Response of Judge Brady.

In the absence of Mayor Wickham Judge Brady spoke to the next toast. He delivered a characteristic address, full of humor and local political hits, but of that peculiar nature which makes it necessary that they should be heard to be appreciated. The ideas embodied in his discourse served to illustrate the future grandeur and commercial prosperity of this City with a proper development of its national resources, and it was not too much to expect that it would become not merely the Empire commercial City of the United States, but of the whole world. To this end, the merchants of this City in the main contributed; and speaking for the City officials in general, irrespective of the defects of legislation, he would say that there was here in New-York sufficient integrity, honesty, and patriotism to carry this City onward to commercial glory and prosperity. The remainder of his speech was devoted to a humorous reference to the prospective speech of his colleague, Judge Davis, and was received with loud cheers. He concluded by proposing the sentiment:

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Response of Samuel D. Babcock.

The toast was loudly applauded, and the Chairman called upon the newly-elected President of the Chamber, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, to respond. Mr Babcock prefaced his address by interposing an exception to the ruling of his friend, Judge Brady. They were aware that the speeches to be delivered on the occasion were to be limited to a certain number, and also that he distinctly declined to speak, and as the Chairman, in his opening speech, had referred to his innate modesty, although he had never known of it before, he would scarcely consider himself bound by any immature opinions which he might hastily express. He felt deeply sensible of the honor they had conferred upon him that day, and the gentlemen present would bear him witness that he had never, by word or action, endeavored to promote his election. His supporters were represented by the papers to be hard-money men, and he, for his part, would say that the paper money they had had was the best they could get of the kind they could have. They had a uniform currency, but they wanted something to stand upon. It would not do for him to introduce on that occasion any new topics which would properly come before the Chamber, such as rapid transit or the canal measures referred to by ex-Gov. Woodford. A gentleman from Cincinnati boasted on one occasion that they had more politics to the square inch in his city than elsewhere in the Union. What they wanted in this City was political economy by the square yard, and the policy of the Chamber should be based upon the principle of economy, industry, and integrity. [Applause.]

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

The life-blood of commerce. Whatever be its material, the public good demands that its fluctuations in quantity and value should not exceed those of commerce.

Response of Judge Noah Davis.

This toast has been committed to my hands for two reasons: first, because it required some one to speak upon it who knew nothing upon the subject, and, secondly, because it has been supposed perhaps that my avocations of life have fitted me to guess the most intricate conundrums. I have examined this toast with care, and have come to the conclusion that there is nothing whatever in it to hurt the feelings of specie basis, and nothing whatever to tread on the coat-tails of paper currency. It, however, does solve one very grave question. The country has desired for a long time to know what restriction can be adopted that will limit the expansion of the circulating medium. This toast is: "The circulating medium. Whatever may be its material, the public good demands that its fluctuations in quantity and value should not exceed those of commerce." Now, the limitation that the toast proposes upon the expansion of the circulating medium is the fluctuations of commerce. All that is essential to make a complete and perfect system, all that is left is now to determine what shall control the fluctuations of commerce. I cannot for the life of me fix any precise governing rule to these fluctuations. Possibly the outside measurement in one direction should be Black Friday, and perhaps in the other direction the expansion that preceded that sad event to the commerce of the City. But, when you undertake to determine that the fluctuations of commerce are to control the measure and fluctuations of the currency, I am afraid you will have reached the condition of the philosopher who declared that he had discovered a universal solvent, something that would dissolve everything with which it came in contact. "But," said his friend, to whom he had disclosed his discovery, "What in the name of Heaven will you keep the solvent in?" I presume that most of you who know anything about my sentiments on this subject know that I am, in the strictest sense, a hard money man. I believe that commerce is the greatest blessing that God has vouchsafed to mankind. It broods over the earth as Jehovah's spirit brooded over chaos, and it brings out by its warming and elevating influences the life of nations and peoples. Commerce is a unit throughout the civilized world. Its genius is the same among all nations and among all people, and its life-blood is the circulating medium of the world. Whatever nation infuses anything other than that into its veins sends a vital poison rankling to its heart, and although circumstances may compel a great country like our own, in the mindst of the strife of civil war, to adopt as a means to the preservation of its own life such a system as we adopted, nothing can be truer than that that system is false to the genius as well as to the success of commerce. With this limitation, a restoration at the earliest possible moment into the limbs of commerce on our continent of that life-blood which the world can alone recognize, gold and silver, as the basis of the circulating medium, can alone restore us to our true relations to the world. As your newly-elected President has said here to-night, I believe we have the best organized banking system that the country has ever seen or can see. But the system must repose on the foundations of a specie basis, or it will ultimately topple to the ground and bring destruction on our heads. The great, and, in my judgment, the destructive influence that now pervades the country in this respect is the existence of a Government paper currency that knows no redemption but in its own reputation; and the Government that maintains a currency that is payable only by a renewal of the promise it bears on its face will ultimately, unless it is abandoned, reap the consequences that will inevitably follow the expansions and contractions that have produced such grave injuries to the commerce of our own country.

THE FUTURE OF OUR METROPOLIS.

"It demands cheap transportation, increased terminal facilities, low tolls, quick transit, and diminished taxation."

Response by Mr. Fernando Wood.

In speaking to the above toast, Mr. Fernando Wood said:

MR. PRESIDENT: It cannot be supposed that a toast comprehending topics of such vast interest can be discussed by me within the time appropriate to the occasion. It suggests thoughts which open up a wide field for reflection and investigation, challenging the best intellects, and which should command the best talents. "The Future of our Metropolis." How the mind expands with the contemplation. What room there is for the blending of the imaginary with the real; how we may draw on history for analogy and on the ideal for supposition. What vast proportions may we not carve out for her, when, bounded no longer by the present noble water confines on the east and west, she shall have the ocean for her eastern and southern barriers, and the illimitable west for her northern and western frontiers. Nor are such thoughts altogether fabulous. If at her age London and Paris were comparatively but villages, what will not New-York be at their age? Once that we have broken through the physical limitations which divide us from the surrounding territory we shall expand indefinitely, absorbing population and space. It is in this aspect that I predict her ultimate metropolitan power as to numbers in the not very remote future. Now, with this anticipation, have we no present duties to perform? Should we not prepare for this enormous aggregate of people? Is it not incumbent upon us to see to it that we shall lose no present advantage in retaining what we have as a nucleus, around which shall gather the millions to come after us? The New-York of to-day was not built by this generation. We now do three-fifths of the foreign trade of the whole country. But agencies are at work which, if not thwarted, may change this to our injury. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. New-York has endured foreign and domestic war, and has survived them. She has endured pestilence and panic, and has survived them. We have seen American tonnage, mostly owned here, driven from the ocean, and have survived that. We have endured the worst local government, and the most shameful Municipal profligacy and extravagance, and have survived them, but whether we can survive a successful diversion of domestic trade remains to be seen.

THE TRADE OF THE CITY.

While at present we have a commanding control of importation, how long can we maintain it if we lose a like advantage in exportation? Trade is based upon the immutable principle of reciprocity. A people cannot buy if they do not sell. There must be an exchange of productions to continue international commerce. Anything which disturbs the just and exact equilibrium of nations in the proper exchange of values must result in a fatal injury to both. Hence we cannot continue a foreign commerce if we are deprived of domestic commerce. Our internal trade must be maintained and increased so as to enable us to continue a healthy relation to the other maritime nations of the world. In this view it is of importance to New-York that she shall see to it, that from no cause the domestic commerce of the West, which, of right, belongs to her by every rule of natural and commercial advantage, shall be taken away and sent to other ports for exportation or consumption. We have commanded it for fifty years, and should continue to command it in the great future. With us there must be no retrograde. We must not only maintain the lead, but show that successful rivalry is impossible. And in order to do this it will be wise for us to look danger squarely in the face. We do not improve in strength and power in proportion to the strength and power of the nation. We do not hold the same relative supremacy with reference to internal commerce that we did twenty years ago. The proportion of the whole product of the West transmitted to the East for consumption and exportation which we now receive is at least thirty per cent. less than it was ten years ago. While we still retain an enormous trade with the West and the North-west, it is quite certain we have not had the ratio of increase to which we are entitled. Indeed, as compared with some of the Canadian or New Dominion cities, we are going rapidly behind while they are going as rapidly forward. In all directions strong and energetic competition is opening up. We are beset by rivals both by rail and water for the control of the Western cereal carrying trade. The State Controller's report of 1873 contains a table of the receipts of grain at the lake ports of this State for the five years ending Dec. 7, 1872, which shows, that while during that period 697,803,802 bushels were received at the lake ports, yet only 380,747,208 bushels reached this city, and the returns since that time show a greater disparity against us. While the percentage of decrease in our receipts in proportion to the quantity received within the ports of the State have been gradually becoming greater, the City of Montreal has increased its exportations of grain to European ports 253 per cent. within five years. Comment upon these facts is unnecessary, and the causes which have produced them are obvious. Something has diverted trade which naturally belongs to us. We are not only losing the profit of the receipt—handling and transmission abroad of an immense volume of merchandise—great in its bulk as well as in value, but also, in addition, the benefit of the returns, whether they are in merchandise or money. Now, you will ask, what is and what are the remedies, for we must provide against the continuance of this evil. We must have better and cheaper internal transportation, and more of it. Commerce cannot bear the present enormous burden which railroad and other combinations have formed to exact so large a proportion of the intrinsic value of production to get it to market, either for consumption or exportation. New-York City must provide better terminal facilities. The State and the City must act in conjunction upon the homely principle of self-preservation, in order to hold on to what we have and to get our full and proper proportion of the domestic commerce of the nation. As we were the first to open up the great highway of water communication between the West and the ocean, so should it be our great object to maintain the lead in a continuance of that policy, marching in front, and not in the rear, of the great army of American material progress. To meet the requirements of this City we must have a better, cheaper, and enlarged inter-water communication with the lakes.

CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION REQUIRED.

Meanwhile give us a large reduction of tolls. I would like to see a ship-canal from Lake Erie, or Lake Oswego, or Lake Champlain, to the Hudson. The rivalries which threaten us are too serious for longer neglect on our part. I have already referred to the fact that the Dominion Government has successfully diverted a large trade that belongs to us down the St. Lawrence. Similar efforts are being made to secure the same for St. Louis and New-Orleans, down the Mississippi River, and the James River and Kanawha Canal project is already before Congress and being pressed by several leading members of both Houses. Of our own immediate City Government and its affairs I have but a few words to say. I am called upon to refer to quick transit and diminished taxation. Of the former it may be well said, that with us there is no division of opinion; at least, no avowed division. Every one is in favor of a more speedy mode of city transit, by which time may be economized. Conveyance by steam is a necessary means to reach the City, and it is also of great importance to the City in its internal economy if practically and properly controlled. There is conveyed over the 120 miles of the City Railroads about 120,000,000 passengers per year. This gives a daily average for every day of the year of about 350,000 persons carried. The annual increase in travel is now very great and is still increasing. During the last four years it has been at the rate of about twenty-five per cent. per annum in the increase. The passenger business on the City Roads is more than twice that of the Harlem Railroad and greater than the passenger mileage of the New-York Central Railroad in its 550 miles operated by steam. The difference in the time now occupied by people in going and returning daily to business, if more rapid transit facilities were furnished, would afford ten hours per day of productive labor to 20,000 persons for every working day, now lost by the present slow passenger conveyance of the horse car. It may be said that the City's advancement in wealth and population will commence with the introduction of a more rapid system of conveyance. The whole Island will then be speedily populated. As the Central Park is now almost the single object of pride and interests to all the citizens, so shall this Metropolis then become an object of national pride, just as Paris is the pride of all France, and just as Rome was the glory of the Roman Empire of the Cæsars. But one other topic remains for me to refer to. This is the necessity of lower taxation. I fear you will concur with me when I say I can see no prospect of the consummation of this desideratum. The nature of our municipal system appears to forbid it. In its present organic inception it is profligate, inefficient, and extravagant. Indeed, I fear the fundamental cause lies even yet deeper than the municipal system. It may be traced to the too general application of the elective theory to the government of a City like this, by which all employments are filled, organized, and controlled. I saw this inherent difficulty many years ago, and had in my own person to combat it by the assumption of what were termed "doubtful powers," in order to give a good government. In this I was not sustained, nor do I think that any other man will be who undertakes it. But what shall be done is the immediate question, to remedy the evil so far as we can? In my judgment the whole Municipal Government of this City should be absolutely and entirely in the hands of one man—the Chief Magistrate—with the power to appoint and remove all subordinates of every class. This authority should be held to the most rigid accountability; not only for his own acts, but for the acts of every person under him. There should be lodged somewhere power to remove and punish him if he violated his trust or omitted to perform every requirement of law made for the government of the City. There should be no contract for public work; no fees for public officers; no term for Mayor of less than ten years—who should not be eligible to re-election. No authority in the Legislature to alter or amend the City Charter more than once in ten years, nor to interfere with its management or the Municipal control, direction, or term of offices. I have always thought that without such fundamental provisions as these, we should have no economy—no stability—no good and efficient government, and no reduction of expenses. Call this one man power if you please, but it is demanded by the interests and prosperity of our City. In conclusion, I do not despair of the future of our great commonwealth and our proud commercial emporium. I still hope that in the intelligence and practical common sense of our people may be found hereafter, as it has in the past, a remedy for the abuses and provisions for the continuance of the prosperity we have so long possessed.

OUR TARIFF LAWS.

They should be so reconstructed as to make revenue their object and protection their incident, with provisions so plain as to protect importers from being victimized through unconscious violations of law.

Response by Jackson S. Schultz, Esq.:

In responding to this toast Mr. Jackson S. Schultz said: Mr. President: The sentiments which you have been pleased to propound contemplate a radical reform in our tariff and revenue service. The limit assigned me on this occasion will be my excuse for treating very briefly a most important subject. The merchants, as well as all thoughtful persons, are demanding a revenue tariff and a customs Service economically and justly administered. There should be no difference of opinion on the first of these topics. The necessities of our Government demand that full $180,000,000 shall be collected from foreign merchandise. The indications are that to do this in the future will require the greatest foresight and wisdom. For more than half a century has our Government been vacillating in its foreign commercial policy. This course of action has always been embarrassing to our merchants, and never more so than since our tariff has been adjusted on the fallacious idea of protection to American industry. But the time has now arrived when the whole subject may be safely dropped out of the domain of party politics. The difficulty now is one of revenue, and not of protection. We may safely hand over to the protectionist the problem which they will find it hard to solve. Let them adjust the tariff; but compel them to furnish the requisite revenue. Failing to get a proper result from such action as they commend, we insist that the whole subject shall be handed over to the former friends of free trade, and bid them adjust a tariff on a revenue basis. There never has been any difficulty about securing an adequate revenue. The difficulty has only arisen when selfish men have insisted upon disregarding the revenue standards, and insisting upon protection as a principle of action, disregarding the wants of the Treasury. This was notably the case when, thirty-five years ago, Congress distributed the surplus revenues of the Government among the States. The same folly was repeated in another form, when recently tea and coffee was added to the free list. The whole policy of the Government in our past history has been made to bend to the unjust, and I venture to suggest, ruinous policy of protection. We have now come face to face with a new difficulty, which these gentlemen will find it hard to overcome. We must have revenue, and to get this, foreign goods must be admitted, and to the extent that they are admitted and sold, they must come into competition with our home manufactures. Incidentally, then, and to the extent indicated, will protection be afforded; but protection pure and simple is dead—rendered impossible by the pecuniary wants of our Treasury. But passing from this more debatable subject of the tariff and revenue, let me consider, briefly as I must, the reforms so much needed in the administration of our Customs service. There never was a more opportune period for the consideration and reform of this service than the present. This is peculiarly a centennial period in our history. We are taking a retrospective view of our condition generally. But in the spirit of reform which is rife in the public mind in regard to our Customs service, will justify the most rigid inquiry in regard to abuses with a view to such reforms as our recent experience will justify us in demanding. At this period few objects seem worthy of note or consideration that are not fully a hundred years old, but among the things that are aged without exciting our reverence or respect are the antiquated revenue laws and Treasury regulations of our country. For nearly a century past has Congress been engaged in adding law unto law, and the Treasury in piling regulations upon precedent until the whole structure is one incongruous mass that no man can understand. All these laws and regulations have outlived their usefulness, and should pass away with the century that gave them birth.

"THE MEMORY OF DE WITT CLINTON."

Responded to by Samuel B. Ruggles.

During a membership of nearly twenty years, I have received much kindness at the hands of this ancient and honorable body, but none that I prize so highly, or which is so grateful to me, as the invitation to respond to the sentiment in honor of the memory of De Witt Clinton. This assemblage will, however, perceive how impossible it is to furnish more than a faint sketch of a theme so grand in itself, and so full of interest, even in its minute details. It must be reserved for some other opportunity to present a more complete history of the eminent services of this great benefactor. In view of the magnitude of results accomplished, it may be safely affirmed that De Witt Clinton now stands in the front rank of statesmen in the civil history of the nineteenth century, which has so nearly run its appointed course. Looking back upon the preceding century, we find a forerunner, and in many respects a prototype, in the Duke of Bridgewater, widely known as the founder of the British system of canal navigation, and whose "history," in the felicitous language of his noble and accomplished biographer, is "engraved *in intaglio* on the face of the country he helped to civilize and enrich." Like De Witt Clinton, he struggled for years against the incredulity of his contemporaries. Commencing about 1758, when just of age, a canal, which, though little more than twenty miles in length, nevertheless involved him in serious pecuniary embarrassments, he unflinchingly persevered until he had not only completed the original work but secured its extension until it embraced a system of about 300 miles, which connected the four principal cities of the Kingdom, and established a continuous line from St. George's Channel to the German Ocean. This great work was completed in 1777. It is a pleasing thought that, by the natural interchange of ideas produced by a common language, our young nation was made familiar, even in its cradle, with the success of this undertaking in the mother country. Indeed, this success was so pre-eminent that it was urged with peculiar emphasis by Mr. Clinton in his immortal memorial from the citizens of New-York to the Legislature in 1816, which many have regarded as sufficient of itself to connect his name imperishably with the Erie Canal. It is proper, however, to add that Mr. Clinton, in his great exposition, did not confine himself to this insular example, but embracing in his view the largest continental countries, and grouping with a master's hand the most signal achievements of the old world, ancient and modern, he exhibited to the people of the State of New-York "the union of the Baltic and the Euxine; of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean; and of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic; as projected or executed by the chiefs of powerful monarchies forever attracting by the splendor of the design the admiration of the world," closing with the patriotic exhortation "that it now remains for a free State to create an era in history, and to erect a work more stupendous and important, and more beneficial than has hitherto been achieved by the human race." It must be reserved for some future occasion, perhaps for the national Centennial, now so near at hand, when the labors of the century shall be recited, to present the picture, in all its lights and shadows, of this great endeavor of Mr. Clinton, and his final triumph in the completion of the Erie Canal in the Autumn of 1825. There is nothing in civil history more impressive than the emblematic solemnity with which the great Governor then commingled the water brought from the lakes on the first canal-boat from Lake Erie to the Hudson, in the presence of a fleet assembled at Sandy Hook for the great canal celebration. Claiming nothing for himself, he solemnly proclaimed the "completion of the navigable communication between our Mediterranean seas and the Atlantic, by the wisdom, public spirit and energy of the people of the State of New York," and with eyes upraised he invoked the God of the heavens and the earth to smile most propitiously on this work, and render it subservient to the best interests of the human race. Reviewing, after the lapse of a half century, the expression of these elevated thoughts, we can hardly believe Gov. Clinton supposed that the canal in its slender dimensions, as first constructed, would be adequate to such mighty results. Yet it is certain that he looked upon the canal as the permanent connection between the seaboard and the vast interior of the continent. A curious and interesting fact, illustrating this far-reaching foresight, fell recently under the personal observation of the speaker, in a note in the journal of Mr. Clinton, in his own hand-writing. On the 4th of July, 1810, Mr. Clinton with his associate Canal Commissioners commenced their exploration of the route. Setting sail at Schenectady, on the Mohawk River, in an open "Durham boat," which he describes as drawing two feet water, and of twenty-five tons burden, between seventy and eighty feet long, and eight feet wide, they stopped the same evening on the shore. Here Mr. Clinton made the first entry in his journal. "These boats are not strong enough for lake navigation, although they frequently venture. A boat went from here to the Missouri in six weeks," a conclusive evidence that his views were not confined to the chain of the lakes, nor yet by the Mississippi, but even then extended to the distant Missouri itself. Having reached Buffalo, "he examined a United States brig of war of 150 tons and four guns, commanded by Commodore Brevoort, who informed him "that vessels drawing seven feet of water can at some seasons go from Fort Dearborn to Chaquagy, (Chicago,) up a creek of that name, and to the Illinois River, whose waters in freshets meet, and so down the Mississippi. He thinks he can effect it in his brig, which draws but six feet when lightened. A brig of 150 tons sailing from Black Rock to the Hudson would seem incredible."

With such views of the possibilities of the future it is one of the highest evidences of his practical sagacity that he prudently limited the dimensions of the canal to the actual necessity of the time, leaving succeeding generations to provide for any exigencies as they might arise. It is not necessary to say to this intelligent assembly that those exigencies have arisen.

The Chamber of Commerce has always taken the deepest interest in the progress of the Erie Canal, not only from its inception, but notably in organizing and directing the canal celebration in 1825, on which occasion their committee was united with the Corporation of the City. There is now good reason to hope that the enlargement will be completed during the present year, and in time to permit boats fully loaded with the varied products of the West to pass from the lakes to New-York and thence through the canals of New-Jersey and over the Delaware River to Philadelphia. When that day comes the Chamber of Commerce will not be absent, and the speaker now ventures the prophecy that the name of De Witt Clinton will not be forgotten.

A few other toasts were proposed and fitting responses were made by Judge Davies and others, and at a late hour the company dispersed more than satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

THE LETTERS RECEIVED.

Among the numerous letters in reply to invitations received, from prominent men who were unable for one or another reason to be present, were the following:

LETTER FROM GOV. TILDEN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, May 1, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: The state of the public business at the present time will not admit of my withdrawal from it long enough to enable me to attend the anniversary banquet on the 6th inst. The surrender of the pleasure that occasion would afford, I count among the sacrifices demanded of me by duty to great public interests which peculiarly concern the commercial classes, and largely concern our whole people.

With assurances of high consideration for the important body you represent, and for yourselves, I am, very truly yours,

[Signed.] SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

To the Committee of Arrangements, George Wilson, Esq., Secretary.

LETTER FROM EX-SPEAKER BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Maine, 4th May, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: Be pleased to accept my sincere thanks for your polite invitation to dine with the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, on the 6th inst.

Nothing could give me more pleasure than to meet the honored members of an association that has done so much to advance the interests of American commerce, and it is with the utmost regret that I find myself compelled to decline. Imperative engagements, previously made, demand my presence elsewhere at that time.

Very sincerely and respectfully,

[Signed] J. G. BLAINE.

Hon. W. E. DODGE, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, and others, Committee of Arrangements.

Letters were also received from President Grant, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, Hon. William W. Belknap, Hon. George H. Williams, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Admiral D. D. Porter, Hon. Edward Young, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Hon. William M. Evarts, Ex-Gov. John A. Dix, Joseph H. Choate, Esq., George W. Curtis, Esq., Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Chester A. Arthur, Esq., Collector; George H. Sharp, Surveyor; Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., H. A. Schumacher, Consul General German Empire; T. A. Havemeyer, Esq., Consul for Austria; Tetonoski Tomita, Consul for Japan; Hon. William Dorsheimer, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Hon. T. T. Runyon, Chancellor of New-Jersey; Charles A. Dana, Esq., Hon. John A. King, Hon. Jacob Van Atta, of New-Jersey; Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Elijah Ward, Hon. J. W. Husted, H. A. N. Beach, Hon. H. R. Linderman, Hon. Frederick W. Seward.

THE NEW OFFICERS OF THE CHAMBER.

THE OPPOSITION TICKET, HEADED BY SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, ELECTED—ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

The one hundred and seventh annual meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. At 1 o'clock P. M., the time appointed for the meeting, the rooms were completely filled, there being an unusual degree of interest, from the fact that, for the first time in more than thirty years, an independent ticket had been presented in opposition to the regular ticket reported by the Committee on Nominations. The name of Mr. George Opdyke was at the head of the regular ticket, and that of Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, nominated for the position of Second Vice President on the regular ticket, led the opposition. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. William E. Dodge, at the hour named. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted, and Mr. A. A. Lowe, after briefly referring to the necrology of the past year, and making particular mention of the death of Mr. William H. Aspinwall, Mr. John A. Stevens, and Mr. Leopold Von Bierwirth, read a sketch of the life and business career of Mr. John C. Green, who died in this City on the 29th ult., and offered resolutions expressing the sorrow of the members of the Chamber at his death, and moved that they should be entered on the minutes of the chamber. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dodge then addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER: Having by your kindness held the office of President of the Chamber, by a unanimous election, for the past eight years, and having allowed my name to be used last year by the special request of the Nominating Committee, with the distinct understanding on my part that I would not hold the office beyond this year, I have now only to thank you for the kindness manifested during these years of service. Rest assured that my deep interest in the proceedings of the Chamber will not be lessened; for I am more and more convinced that there has never been a time during its hundred years of existence when its responsibility and influence were more important. Commerce is languishing, our currency deranged, and specie leaving us for countries where it is the standard of all operations, while we are still struggling amid the disadvantages of a paper currency, and apparently very far from a return to a specie basis, without which regular commercial transactions must be prosecuted at great risk and loss. Our City needs the advantages of cheap terminal provision for receiving and shipping produce, as well as cheap and rapid transit from one portion of it to another. The canals of the State have always been an object of special interest to the Chamber, and to Mr. Ruggles, one of our oldest members, much credit is due for their present position and the prospect of far greater usefulness in the future. It is to be hoped that the matter of a permanent building will not be allowed to rest. These all need the careful consideration of the Chamber. The Court of Arbitration which has been established bids fair to be of great benefit to our merchants in the settlement promptly of the many cases constantly arising in the transaction of mercantile business; and I am confident if it shall receive the aid asked for from the Legislature, that its importance will be generally admitted. Permit me, in leaving the chair, to impress on the members the duty of attending its monthly meetings and giving a single hour to this important interest. We will now proceed with the election.

The report of the Executive Committee, presented the following names of applicants for membership, and they were added to the list of members: Thomas Barbour, Henry Bauendahl, William H. Coffin, Henry F. Dimock, Thomas W. Evans, J. Warren Goddard, Henry F. Hills, Benjamin Knower, William B. Kendall, Walter H. Lewis, William I. Preston, Charles Spear, I. Spencer Turner, Alfred R. Whitney, John H. Rhoades.

Mr. Isaac Phillips presented a resolution that the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce be tendered to Mr. William E. Dodge, the President, for his faithful and efficient services for the past eight years. The resolution was seconded, and was carried unanimously.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then read, and the following gentlemen were appointed tellers by the President: Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. George T. Hope, and Mr. M. C. D. Borden. A large basket was placed upon the table to receive the ballots, and the voting was begun, the members forming in line and handing their ballots to the tellers, each one's name being called as he deposited his ticket. The chief objection of the opposition to the regular ticket arose from the financial views of Mr. Opdyke, who is said to be in favor of a paper currency. At 2:05 the polls were closed, the voting having lasted about half an hour. At 2:45 the President announced the result of the election, the independent ticket, headed by Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, being elected by a vote of 107 to 103. The following are the names of the successful candidates:

President—Samuel D. Babcock.
First Vice President—James M. Brown.
Second Vice President—George W. Lane.
Treasurer—Francis S. Lathrop.
Secretary—George Wilson.
Executive Committee—Solon Humphreys, Chairman; Samuel B. Ruggles, Benjamin G. Arnold, William H. Fogg, Elliot C. Cowdin.
Committee on Finance and Currency—J. Pierpont Morgan, Chairman; Joseph Seligman, Cyrus W. Field, Josiah M. Fiske, Edmund W. Corlies.
Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws—James W. Elwell, Chairman; David Dows, William H. Guion, Charles H. Marshall, Gustav Schwab.
Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements—John Taylor Johnston, Chairman; Morris K. Jesup, Alexander M. White, Charles Butler, Abram S. Hewitt.
Committee on Harbor and Shipping—Paul N. Spofford, Chairman; George W. Blunt, Egisto P. Fabbri, James S. T. Stranahan, James H. Frothingham.
Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for three years—John F. Henry, James M. Constable, John D. McKenzie.
Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses or Hotels, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce.—Charles C. Duncan.
Council of the Nautical School, established by act of the Legislature, passed April 24, 1873—John D. Jones, John K. Myers, Henry A. Barling.
Special Committee on a New Building for the Chamber of Commerce—A. A. Low, Chairman; William E. Dodge, George Opdyke.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6.—The Southern Baptist Convention met here to-day. Over 300 delegates were present, representing Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Texas. There was also a large attendance of visitors. Rev. Dr. James P. Boyce, of Louisville, was elected President; Rev. Dr. P. H. Mell, of Georgia; Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. E. T. Winkler, of Alabama, and Rev. Dr. R. Fuller, of Maryland, Vice Presidents; and Rev. G. R. M. Coll and Mr. W. O. Tuggles, Secretaries. Reports were made of the success of the fall operations of both the foreign and home mission boards. A delegation from the Northern Baptists was received, and Dr. Cutting, Secretary of the American Baptist Educational Commission, was especially welcomed.

BURNING OF A BRIDGE.

THE PORTAGE BRIDGE ON THE ERIE RAILWAY TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., May 6.—Portage Bridge, on the Erie Railway, was consumed by fire last night. The fire was discovered a few minutes after train No. 4 had passed, and is supposed to have been caused by sparks from engine No. 399. The watchman immediately ran for water, but on returning found the fire had gained considerable headway beneath, and all efforts to put it out were unavailing. This famous structure, said to have been the largest wooden bridge in the world, spanned the Genesee River and Falls at a point sixty-one miles east of Buffalo and thirty miles north of Hornellsville, on the Hornellsville and Attica Branch. The destruction of the bridge will cause no interruption whatever to through travel over the Erie Railway, there being three through-routes besides, namely, via Salamanca, in connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway; via Dunkirk, in connection with the Lake Shore, and via Avon and Corning, in connection with the Buffalo and Canada lines. The company will at once proceed to replace the wooden bridge with a substantial iron structure.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Intelligence received here says the Portage Bridge fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The fire was first discovered at 2:15 A. M., and by 4:30 the whole structure was destroyed. No inconvenience will be experienced by the railroad. Trains coming west will leave the main line at Corning, via Bath and Avon to Attica, and, going east will branch off at Attica to Corning, and on to the main line. The railroad officials are taking active measures for the work of reconstruction. The bridge was commenced April 1, 1851, and completed Aug. 24, 1852. The timber used in its construction was 1,800,000 feet. Since the completion of the bridge a sum equal to the original cost has been expended in repairs, the original timbers being all replaced by new ones, the bridge being so constructed as to permit the replacing of old with new timbers without interfering with its construction.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

The dispatch received at the office of the Erie Railway in this City giving the particulars of the burning of the bridge was as follows: "Train No. 4 passed over the bridge at 12:55 A. M. and the fire was discovered shortly after. It was at first supposed that the fire was communicated by the engine (No. 399.) The fire was first seen near the west end of the bridge. The nearest watchman saw the flame, which then appeared no larger than a man's hand. He ran for water, but when he had procured it and had reached the spot he found the fire had gained considerable headway beneath and all efforts to put it out were unavailing. It is thought that the bridge was set on fire by incendiaries, as it was raining, and the top of the bridge was so wet that it seemed impossible for a spark from the engine to fire it. It may be, however, that the fire found its way from the engine to some place underneath the roof, where it caught, and got headway before being discovered. The business of the road will be cared for by running through trains via Corning and Rochester division, and local trains between Hornellsville and Portage, and between Attica and Castile."

The bridge was 362 miles from this city, and thirty miles north of Hornellsville. It spans the gorge through which the Genesee River passes over three successive falls. Its length from bank to bank is 800 feet, and its original cost was $175,000. The bridge was a trestle-work structure, said to have been the largest of its kind in the world, and rested on thirteen stone piers, which were built from the river-bed to a sufficient height to withstand the Spring freshets. Above these piers the trestle-work was built, 234 feet high.

THE INDIANS.

TROOPS ON THE MARCH FOR THE SPOTTED TAIL AND RED CLOUD AGENCIES.

OMAHA, Neb., May 6.—Two companies of cavalry and one company of the Twenty-third Infantry have left for the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies.

THE MUTINOUS CHEYENNES RETURNED AND SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT—THOSE CONVICTED AT FORT SILL TO GO TO THE DRY TORTUGAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Kansas City, says Gen. Neill, commander of the troops at Cheyenne Agency, passed through there to-day, en route for Fort Ripley, where he will preside over a court-martial. He reports that a large number of Cheyennes who revolted and escaped from the agency last month, have returned and are now receiving Government supplies and accommodations, as though they had never fired a shot or provoked a fight in which two soldiers were killed. He also reports that fifty-seven of the Indians who were tried at Fort Sill were convicted and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas.

THE DANA LIBEL THROWN OUT BY THE GRAND JURY.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day dismissed the charge against Charles A. Dana, of libeling ex-Gov. Shepherd, by the publication of certain articles in the New-York *Sun* last Summer.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Frankfort says that James B. McCreery, of Madison County, was on the fourth ballot nominated by the Democratic Convention as candidate for Governor. The convention was in session ten hours, and was generally harmonious, although for a few minutes there was great confusion.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM-SHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The iron screw steam-ship belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and launched from Roach's Delaware River Iron Ship and Engine Works at Chester, Penn., to-day, was christened "The City of San Francisco." There were many invited guests from New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington present, among them Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, George Scott, John C. Scott, Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, and others.

BASE BALL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—In the championship game of base ball to-day, the St. Louis Brown Stockings defeated the Chicago White Stockings by a score of 10 to 0. A large crowd was in attendance, and the betting was $100 to $70 and two to one in favor of the Chicagos.

THE FORT TICONDERAGO CENTENNIAL.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 6.—A telegram dated New-Haven, just received from Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, says he will attend the Fort Ticonderago Centennial on the 10th inst., and hopes he will be one of the orators.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Ben Hill is elected to Congress from the Ninth Georgia District in place of McMillan, deceased.

A verdict of wilful murder was rendered by the Coroner's Jury at St. John, N. B., yesterday, against Rogers, who killed Seeley. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

All the vessels in port at St. John, N. B., are loading or discharging. There is abundance of non-union labor, and all is quiet.

S. F. Butterworth, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, Cal., formerly of New-York, died on Wednesday morning, at his residence in San Francisco, after a protracted illness.

Lieut. Gen. O'Grady Haly is to be administrator of the Government of Canada during the absence of Lord Dufferin.

A new Democratic daily newspaper entitled the *Columbus Herald* made its appearance in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday morning. T. G. Ewing, of the *Sunday Herald*, is the editor and proprietor.

Judge Dillon on Wednesday decided that the Omaha Hotel Company must pay its bonded indebtedness, amounting to $100,000. This is the result of a suit which has caused much feeling in Omaha during the past two years.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

HIS VERSION OF HOW HE DISCHARGED TILTON FROM THE INDEPENDENT AND UNION—THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ARBITRATION—THE WOODSTOCK LETTER GIVEN BACK TO HIM WITHOUT THE ASKING—POSITIVE DENIALS OF MESSRS. CLAFLIN, STORRS, AND FREELAND—WITNESS' CHANGES IN THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE TRIPARTITE COVENANT—THE WOODSTOCK LETTER RULED OUT—ANOTHER WITNESS IN REBUTTAL.

The Court-house corridor was blocked by eager ticket-holders yesterday morning, and long before the hour of opening court the room inside was packed to its utmost capacity. Mr. Beecher and his wife and Col. Harry Beecher came in their places early. Rev. Edward Beecher came in late as usual. Among others in the room were Rev. Dr. Fulton, Mr. Frank Carpenter, Rev. Hiram P. Crozier, Buffalo Bill, Kit Carson, Jr., District Attorney H. B. Staples, of Worcester, Mass., Mr. Charles Cowley, the Lowell lawyer, and Mr. William B. Overton, a Louisville journalist. Mr. Moulton was absent all day. The court was kept waiting twelve minutes for Mr. Bowen. He went immediately to the witness-chair, threw back his overcoat, and awaited Mr. Fullerton's questions. An immedi te hush fell upon the assemblage. Mr. Bowen said that he saw Mr. Beecher on the Sabbath before the famous interview. He had no recollection of any interview with him within several weeks prior to that. Mr. Beecher had never previously had any conversation with him in reference to Mr. Tilton or his affairs. Witness subsequently saw Mr. Beecher on New Year's Day. There was no conversation then of which Mr. Tilton or his affairs were the subject, except witness' announcement to Mr. Beecher that Tilton's connection with the papers was severed. This was early in the evening of New Year's Day. Witness had announced it to Mr. Tilton on the Saturday morning previous, Dec. 31. Witness visited Mrs. Beecher about 9 o'clock on the morning succeeding the interview of Dec. 26. Mr. Beecher was not present, nor was any other person. Witness did not reply to Mr. Beecher's letter of Jan. 2, 1871. Witness could only remember that Mr. Beecher mentioned stories affecting the moral character of Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher might have given the particulars, but witness did not remember them. There was a long discussion as to whether Mr. Bowen should be allowed to deny that he grew more and more friendly to Mr. Beecher during the latter part of the interview, as Mr. Beecher says he did. Witness was allowed to state the facts. He said he went to the interview with friendly feelings, and went away with friendly feelings. He manifested no change that he is aware of.

Mr. Fullerton here sat down, at 11:35, and Mr. Evarts arose and conducted a very aggressive cross-examination. He began with Mr. Tilton's letter. Witness had no recollection whether it was sealed, or whether Mr. Beecher asked him if he knew its contents. The letter was in witness' possession two or three hours before delivery. It was written at witness' house. No one was present but Mr. Tilton, who was there by appointment made the previous Saturday evening. Messrs. Tilton and Johnson called on Saturday, and witness, being busy, appointed Tuesday, which was a holiday, saying that he would be at leisure all day. Messrs. Tilton and Johnson said they would come in the morning. They arrived before 11, and remained two hours or more. The conversation was almost wholly on the topic for which the appointment had been made. Mr. Johnson left about 12 o'clock. He said he had an engagement. Mr. Tilton left between fifteen minutes and half an hour after. Witness wrote the note that day to Mr. Freeland, but did not make or keep a copy of it. The note was sent immediately after the gentleman left, between 12 and 2 o'clock. A verbal answer was received by the messenger. Witness did not see either Mr. Beecher or Deacon Freeland. The messenger was witness' son, John Elliott Bowen. Witness went to see Mr. Beecher about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He did not recollect seeing anybody at Mr. Freeland's except Mr. Beecher. Witness did not recollect whether the interview was by gas-light or not. It took place in the front parlor. Witness was tolerably familiar with the house. The folding doors were closed, and no one offered to enter, and no one was excluded from the room while the interview was going on. The interview lasted about half an hour. Witness did not recollect that when he returned to his house Mr. Eggleston was awaiting him, or that any conversation took place about what had happened at the interview. Neither did he recollect seeing Mr. Eggleston just before he left that house, or having any conversation with him. Witness read the letter of Jan. 2 on receipt. It did not occur to him that it presented a different view of the interview of the 26th than what had taken place. Witness conveyed to Mr. Tilton his dismissal both verbally and in writing on the same day. He said "he had finally concluded to terminate their existing relations." At the interview at witness' house, on the previous Monday, he gave Mr. Tilton to understand that he was dissatisfied with him, and that the engagement would probably be terminated. That was the only mention made at that time. Witness did not decide to remove Mr. Tilton positively until Saturday. The announcement took place in the Brooklyn *Union* office. Witness produced copies of the two formal notices of dismissal, one from the *Independent* and the other from the Brooklyn *Union*. Mr. Evarts read them, and they were put in evidence. They both contain notifications to Mr. Tilton that Mr. Bowen was ready at any time to submit the question of any claims upon him to arbitration. Mr. Bowen did not recollect whether Mr. Tilton made any reply. Mr. Evarts wanted to know if witness thought at the time that he was indebted to Mr. Beecher, in any shape, for breaking the Tilton contract. It was objected to, and disallowed. Mr. Evarts then asked if witness ever admitted to any one that he had a just estoppal of Mr. Tilton's claim. This was also objected to, Mr. Fullerton saying that that called for a construction of language. He added that even lawyers sometimes put varied construction on language. "Yes, they do sometimes," said his Honor, dryly. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts asked if witness ever told any one that he was inclined in breaking Mr. Tilton's contract. This was ruled out, and the defense took an exception. Mr. Evarts then asked if witness had ever accompanied his offer to arbitrate with a statement that he did not owe Mr. Tilton anything. Mr. Fullerton objected, but his Honor allowed the question. Witness answered, "I did not." "We withdraw our objection," said Mr. Fullerton. [Laughter.] Witness paid other claims of Mr. Tilton without arbitration. They amounted to $2,000 or $3,000, in addition to a week's salary and other small matters that witness thought it just for Mr. Tilton to receive. Mr. Beach made a formal protest against this line of inquiry. Mr. Bowen said that the payment of the $2,000 or $3,000 was made to Mr. Moulton, who brought a written authority from Mr. Tilton. The contracts were here produced by witness. They were, he said, before the arbitrators. The receipts on them were written at the time. Mr. Evarts read them and put them in evidence. Witness was not positive as to who spoke to him about immediate arbitration. Witness saw, about the same time as the arbitration, a galley-proof of an article that it was proposed to publish in the *Golden Age*. Witness cannot recollect whether he named any of the arbitrators or not. All three were acceptable men. Witness never saw the proposed tripartite agreement before the evening of the arbitration, nor any text, nor any writing on the subject whatever. He was very emphatic about this. Two or three days after the arbitration the Woodstock letter dated June 16, 1863, was returned to witness. He first learned that it was to be returned the day of the return. Witness never asked for it or expected it, and it was a surprise to him when he received it. The tripartite agreement was left with witness at his office in New-York and signed by him the next day. Mr. Evarts sitted Mr. Bowen's recollection about the details of this covenant very thoroughly. The paper that was left at witness' office was altered by witness, taken away and copied, and the copy brought back and signed. Witness understood that the others had assented to it, if they had not already signed it. Witness retained no copy of it, and had no memoranda about it. Witness went around with one of the arbitrators, Mr. Storrs, to the meeting. He could not state whether that was the first information he received about the arbitration or not. There was a sharp bout here between witness and Mr. Evarts, who sought to make him swear positively to the preliminaries of the meeting. He would not do so. The contest created some merriment. "What was the first thing done?" asked Mr. Evarts. "The first thing was to shake hands all round," answered Mr. Bowen shortly. [Laughter.] The meeting-room was the back or dining room on the parlor floor. Witness did not recollect that anything important took place before the organization of the meeting. The arbitrators gathered around the table and were about to begin when witness interrupted them and declined to take any further steps until a submission of the matter to be arbitrated should be put in writing. Mr. Moulton took a pen and in a few moments, at witness' and Mr. Tilton's dictation, drew up the submission. There was no debate. Mr. Moulton may have remained in the room. No witnesses were introduced. The two agreements were then drawn up. Mr. Tilton presented his case in a speech. He said that they had met to arrange matters amicably, and he claimed about the amount that was awarded. He gave his reasons, but witness did not recollect them. Witness replied that in his judgment there was no legal claim for the amount stated, but he was willing to leave the question to the arbitrators. He made very few remarks. He might have said that there was no legal claim for any amount. Witness and Mr. Tilton then retired into the front parlor and closed the folding-doors. Mr. Moulton went up stairs. In about half an hour the award was announced. The folding-doors opened and they were invited to enter. They did so. Mr. Moulton was possibly present. There was no written award. Witness could not give the words of the award. Witness positively contradicted Mr. Claflin's testimony that it was agreed that Mr. Moulton should burn the scandal papers, and that Mr. Bowen should sign the tripartite agreement. Nothing whatever occurred out of which that statement could have been constructed, except that something of the kind might have been said in casual conversation in the room after the award. He recollected no such conversation. Mr. Evarts and witness had another sharp bout on this point. Mr. Evarts wanted to put witness on record as charging Mr. Claflin with manufacturing the story out of whole cloth. Mr. Bowen deftly refused to be caught in that trap. He was very positive, however, that no such statement as that which is the subject of Mr. Claflin's testimony was mentioned to him before the award, and he did not believe that it was mentioned at all, at any time during the evening. At this point, it being 1 o'clock, the court took a recess.

There was another great jam in the court-room after recess. Mr. Beecher did not accompany his wife back to court. Gen. Pryor made his first appearance of the day. Edward Lamb, the actor, was among the new faces. Mr. Shearman stopped Mr. Beach on his way to his seat and the two remained in earnest consultation for some minutes. Ex-District Attorney Winslow, of Brooklyn, sat on the Bench behind Judge Neilson. Mr. Bowen was twelve minutes late. At the beginning of the proceedings Mr. Fullerton got Mr. Andrews to state that the Gen. Hammond he mentioned yesterday as frequenting Mrs. Woodhull's house was not Surgeon Gen. Hammond, but he of St. Louis, Mo.

After this episode Mr. Evarts read from Mr. Storrs' testimony to the same effect as Mr. Claflin's in regard to the terms of the award. Witness replied to it "the same as before." Mr. Freeland's testimony, to a similar effect, was then read. Witness to this said, "I state most positively that nothing of the kind occurred." Witness during recess had recollected something about the tripartite agreement between himself and Mr. Claflin, but he was not allowed to state it. He said, however, that nothing was said to him in that regard until after the settlement. "You said that this morning," said Mr. Evarts. "I say it again," said the witness sharply. [Laughter.] The testimony of the three arbitrators that Mr. Bowen asked for the Woodstock letter, witness positively denied. On the Saturday night when the engagement was made for the interview of Monday, Dec. 26, 1870, witness thought he was engaged with some of the editors of the *Independent*. He had no recollection whether Dr. Eggleston was at his house on Monday, Dec. 26. He would not say that he was not there by appointment and met Messrs. Tilton and Johnson there, nor that Dr. Eggleston went away and returned and found those visitors gone; nor that Dr. Eggleston found him putting on his boots, nor that witness said to Dr. Eggleston, "If Tilton is as bad as we think he is, he talks exceedingly well;" nor that he sent Dr. Eggleston to see a lady with instructions to report; nor that he said to Dr. Eggleston, tapping his pocket, "I have a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher;" nor that Dr. Eggleston returned after dark with the message from the lady; nor that he said to Dr. Eggleston on his return, "I have just been to see Mr. Beecher. He is a good friend of mine and yours. He is delighted that Tilton has been removed. He says that Tilton is the worst man in the world, and Mrs. Tilton is a saint going to heaven before her time;" [laughter;] nor that Mr. Beecher had told him [witness] horrible things about Tilton. He recollected nothing of the kind, although it was possible it all might have happened.

Mr. Evarts then made Mr. Bowen repeat his story of the interview with Mr. Beecher when he delivered Mr. Tilton's letter. Mr. Beecher, witness said, at the close of the interview told several damaging stories about Mr. Tilton, in regard to ladies known to witness by name. Witness replied that he had heard similar stories, and detailed two or three. He told Mr. Beecher that when he had severed Mr. Tilton's relation as editor of the *Independent* he had had reasons of this kind, and that since that time he had heard further stories about Mr. Tilton, which would make it witness' duty to terminate Mr. Tilton's relations to both papers. Witness did not recollect that Mr. Beecher made any remark in answer. Previous to that Mr. Beecher had given no advice on the subject of Mr. Tilton's discharge; witness had made up his mind to discharge Mr. Tilton. The letter of Mr. Beecher of Jan. 2 was then taken up without result. The interview with Mrs. Beecher was also passed over. The visit on New-Year's Day was stated to be merely a friendly call. Either on the afternoon of Dec. 26 or the next morning something was said to witness about a proposed separation of Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tilton. Witness was one of the founders of Plymouth Church, and is connected with it still. Witness was shown and identified three letters [already in evidence] from Mr. Beecher to him, and promised to look for the originals of two other copies that were handed to him. Mr. Evarts here sat down.

Mr. Fullerton produced two letters from witness to Mr. Tilton, and witness identified them. Mr. Fullerton then called the witness' attention to the fact that the tripartite agreement is dated previous to the date of the arbitration. Mr. Bowen could not explain that, but was positive it was not correct. He recollected that he made the remark when the covenant was first presented to him that, as "he and Mr. Tilton had settled their difficulties, and as he and Mr. Beecher had also settled their difficulties, he saw no reason why he should sign that paper." The original draft of the tripartite agreement was here shown to Mr. Bowen, and he said that all the words that are crossed he refused to sign. The interlineation is in his handwriting, and it indicates what he was willing to sign. Mr. Fullerton then read the erased words amid profound silence, as follows:

"I declare that those charges, imputations, and innuendoes are without any foundation in fact, to the best of my knowledge or belief."

The emendation reads:

"I sincerely regret having made any imputations, charges, or innuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. Beecher."

Witness also swore that after the words, "I expressly," on page 3, he erased the word "disavow" and substituted "withdraw all," before the words "charges made by me." He also struck out, after the words "I know nothing" the words "derogatory to his reputation as a minister and a man," and inserted "which should prevent me from extending to him my most cordial confidence, friendship, and Christian fellowship." At the arbitration Mr. Tilton based his claim for damages on those sections of the contracts that say that they can only be broken immediately by either party on payment of $7,000 to the other. At the time of the arbitration, or at that of the signing of the tripartite agreement, witness knew nothing about the letter of apology; nor about any of Mr. Beecher's scandal letters; nor about Mrs. Tilton's charge against Mr. Beecher; nor about the retraction or recantation. It was after the receipt of the letter of Jan. 2 that witness told Mr. Beecher about his discharge of Tilton from the *Independent* and Brooklyn *Union*.

Mr. Fullerton said he had inadvertently omitted a question on the direct examination. Permission being granted, he put the following: "Mr. Bowen, did you ever make charges against Mr. Beecher involving his morality?" [Sensation.] Mr. Beecher has testified that he never did. Judge Neilson thought it immaterial and ruled it out. His Honor here ordered the Police in the gallery to clear out the crowds who blocked up the doors, which was done. Mr. Fullerton offered the Woodstock letter in evidence. Mr. Evarts objected. In the course of the argument Mr. Beach intimated that the letter contains a charge of adultery on the part of Mr. Bowen against Mr. Beecher, and said that he would prove that the charge was made direct to Mr. Beecher. The letter was ruled out. To Mr. Evarts Mr. Bowen said that he never saw the "spoils from new friends," &c., slip before. This concluded his examination at 3:40.

John Napoleon Longhi, Delmonico's head man in the Broad street establishment, followed Mr. Bowen as a witness. Mr. Longhi testified that he has been ten years in charge of the Broad street establishment, and forty years in Mr. Delmonico's employment. "That is beyond your time, Mr. Fullerton," said Judge Neilson. "Oh yes, Sir," was the reply, "that is outlawed." [Laughter.] The negro Woodleigh testified to frequent lunches of Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull on the second floor of Delmonico's Broad street place in 1871-2, and on cross-examination he went into a detailed description of the rooms on that floor and their appurtenances. Mr. Longhi swore that the second floor was never occupied for the purposes of a restaurant until June 27, 1874. It had previously been used for brokers' offices, and there was no means of communication between them and the restaurant on the first floor, the stairs being out on the sidewalk. Mr. Evarts brought out that the Delmonico restaurant was entered by three steps, and that there was a German restaurant in the basement of the adjoining house, with steps leading down to it about twenty feet distant. It being 3:55 o'clock, the court adjourned until this morning.

It is stated positively that Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood have been subpœnaed by the prosecution and will take the stand to-day.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The direct examination of Henry C. Bowen was resumed at 11:15 by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—Returning to the 26th of December, 1870, I desire to ask you how long prior to the meeting on the day after Christmas, in that month, had it been since you saw Mr. Beecher? A.—I saw him almost every Sabbath, Sir.

Q.—Had you any communication or conversation with him prior to the Monday—the 26th of December, when you delivered that letter—the Monday after Christmas, that you have spoken of—within several weeks? A.—I have no recollection of having had any.

Q.—Had Theodore Tilton and his affairs been the subject of conversation or correspondence between you and Mr. Beecher prior to the 27th day of December, 1870? A.—They had not.

Q.—When did you next see Mr. Beecher after the 26th? A.—On New-Year's Day, I believe.

Q.—Where did you then see him? A.—At his house.

Q.—Was that anything more than a formal call? A.—It was not.

Q.—Did you have any conversation on that day with Mr. Beecher with reference to Mr. Tilton or his affairs on the 1st of January, 1871? A.—I simply said to him—

Q.—No; did you have any conversation with him?

Judge Neilson—Yes, or no, will answer that.

A.—I had no special conversation, except the ordinary conversation which would naturally occur on New-Year's Day.

Q.—Were the affairs of Mr. Tilton, or Mr. Tilton himself, the subject of conversation with Mr. Beecher, after the 26th of December, the time of the conversation that you have spoken of, and the delivery of the letter? A.—I said to him, as I was about leaving him—

Q.—I do not ask you what you said to him, but whether Mr. Tilton, or his affairs, were the the subject of conversation between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—No further than simply the announcement that his relations with the papers were severed; no conversation.

Q.—And that announcement was made on the 1st of January? A.—On the 1st of January I made the announcement to him.

Q.—What time in the day was that? A.—It was in the evening.

Q.—Of the 1st of January, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time in the evening? A.—I should think early in the evening; 5 or 6 o'clock, perhaps; not later than 6; early in the evening.

Q.—That was the first time that you announced it to Mr. Beecher? A.—That was the first.

Q.—And when did you announce that to Mr. Tilton? A.—On Saturday evening previous.

Q.—That was on the 31st of December, was it not? A.—On the 31st December—Saturday morning.

Q.—Sunday being the 1st of January? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you visit Mrs. Beecher after this interview of the 26th, between yourself and Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—When? A.—The following morning.

Q.—What time in the day? A.—I should think about 9 o'clock.

Q.—And you had an interview with her? A.—I did.

Q.—Of what duration? A.—I should think about half an hour; perhaps less.

Q.—Was any other person present? A.—There was not.

Q.—Mr. Beecher was not present? A.—He was not.

Q.—You produced a letter of the 2d January, 1871, written by Mr. Beecher. Did you reply to that letter? A.—I did not.

Q.—I want to call your attention to an expression in that letter: "My dear Mr. Bowen: Since I saw you last Tuesday I have reason to think," &c. Did you see Mr. Beecher on the Tuesday preceding the writing of this letter, to the best of your recollection? A.—I have no recollection of it; it was on Monday.

Q.—I will read still further, Mr. Bowen:

"Since I saw you last Tuesday I have reason to think the only cases of which I spoke to you with regard to Mr. Tilton were exaggerated as reported to me, and I would be unwilling to have anything I said, though it was but little—"

I want to ask you what Mr. Beecher said to you that was referred to in this paragraph, if anything. A.—He said very little, as he expresses it there, except what I stated yesterday. He called my attention to letters which had been received from Mrs. Tilton at the West, and desired me to know their contents. He made some remarks with regard to Mr. Tilton—that there were stories about him which I ought to know, and made some general remarks, but at this time I do not recollect what they were.

Q.—Do you recollect what the stories were? A.—I only know, in general, that they were stories against his moral character.

Q.—You do not recollect the particulars? A.—Not more definitely than that, at this moment.

Q.—Have you now stated all that you said to Mr. Beecher in that conversation, that you can recollect? A.—In substance; not the words, perhaps; so far as I recollect.

STORIES AFFECTING TILTON'S MORAL CHARACTER.

Q.—Can you state, with any particularity, what these stories were that Mr. Beecher alluded to, and where they originated, and from whom they emanated?

Mr. Evarts—You had better call his attention to what Mr. Beecher said on the subject.

Mr. Fullerton—That is a good observation; and that is just what I am asking for.

A.—I can only remember that he stated that there were stories in circulation, which had been communicated to him, affecting his moral character, the particulars of which I do not recollect; they were new to me at the time—that is, the stories which he mentioned.

Q.—Did he at the time speak in general terms of the existence of stories, or did he descend to particulars? A.—He did, to some particulars.

Q.—But you cannot recollect them? A.—I do not remember, except in general that he referred to several stories that he had heard, and which were similar in their character.

Q.—I will read to you a question put to Mr. Beecher, and its answer:

"Q.—Now, Sir, did anything more occur at that interview that you can recurse to us? [This was the interview of Monday.] A.—Nothing, except that Mr. Bowen grew more and more friendly, and in view of this warning—I was not ready to go then, and expressed myself so to him, and he said that he would stand by me as a friend."

Did you make use of such an observation as that, or its equivalent? A.—He asked me if I was friendly to him. I said that we had previously settled our difficulties, and that I had no unfriendly feeling. He said that he was glad to hear that. That was the substance of it.

Q.—Was that all that was said by you upon that subject? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you make use of the term that you would stand by him as a friend? A.—Only as I answered it previously. He asked me if I was his friend, and I said that I had no unkindly feelings toward him.

Q.—Did you, in the course of that conversation, grow more and more friendly to him, as represented in this answer.

MR. EVARTS MAKES AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Evarts—I think we must object to that.

Judge Neilson—That is calling for an opinion.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; that is calling for a fact.

Mr. Evarts—Then ask him for the fact, whatever it was. You cannot ask the opinion of the witness. That is Mr. Beecher's opinion. Whether Mr. Beecher was right or not, in the opinion which he formed of this gentleman's conduct, may be a matter of importance to us; but that fact is to be arrived at by asking what his conduct was.

Mr. Fullerton—We ought to enjoy the same privilege that Mr. Beecher had when he was upon the stand. He said that Mr. Bowen grew more and more friendly, but spoke in general terms; we ought to be permitted to employ the same language, and put the question to the witness whether he did grow more and more friendly.

Judge Neilson—It is a mere inference; I do not think that I would pursue it further.

Mr. Fullerton—Inasmuch as Mr. Beecher employed that language, we surely ought to be permitted to negative it if we can do so.

MR. BEACH CANNOT CONCEIVE WHY THE OBJECTION SHOULD BE MADE.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I cannot conceive upon what principle this question can be objected to. Even if it was an opinion, founded upon the demeanor or action of a given party, it is admissible to prove it. Mr. Beecher swears that during that interview Mr. Bowen grew more and more friendly to him. If that opinion depended upon anything that was said, why we have exhausted that. If it was an opinion derived by Mr. Beecher, from the manner, action, or facial expression of the witness—his appearance or his demeanor—then it was a proper opinion, and a proper subject upon which he might express an opinion, and one which can be rebutted or repelled by this witness if it is untrue. It is a matter, in that aspect, which depends upon the undefinable and inexpressible characteristics and manifestations of the human countenance, if you please, or of actions which cannot be described in terms. For instance, it becomes important to show whether a man was intoxicated upon a certain occasion. The Court of Appeals have ruled that you may take the opinion of a witness upon that subject; and that you are not bound to confine your answer to the question whether you saw him drink, or whether he staggered, or whether his breath smelled of liquor; because it depends upon these manifestations of human action, which are not the subject of precise description. Now, I repeat that so far as the conversation is referred to, or depended upon, as manifesting friendliness upon the part of Mr. Bowen, we have exhausted Mr. Bowen's recollection upon that subject; and that answers the declaration of Mr. Beecher in reply to this question whether Mr. Bowen promised to be a friend to him in that matter which was then under consideration. Mr. Beecher further said that in that interview Mr. Bowen grew more and more friendly to him. Now, so far as it depends upon any of these manifestations, aside from declarations, so far as that opinion of Mr. Beecher depends upon that, I submit to your Honor that it is competent for Mr. Bowen to answer that question.

Judge Neilson—The fact being that it is a mere matter of inference and opinion, which Mr. Beecher might understand one way and Mr. Bowen in another way—about which no two persons would agree. It is a casual thing, of no real value.

Mr. Beach—Well, I think otherwise, your Honor. I think it is of some consequence, in view of the testimony—the other general testimony of Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—It is one of those peculiar things that might mislead a jury—they might adopt the opinion of the witness who was the least correct in his opinion.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, then look at it in that aspect, if you please—that the opinion of Mr. Beecher goes to this jury that Mr. Bowen in that interview grew more and more friendly to him. They brought it out, Sir, on the examination of Mr. Beecher. We show it is an error; that it is untrue; that he formed a misjudgment. Is that to be permitted to go to the jury, if it is wrong?

Judge Neilson—If you had objected in time I should have struck it out as calling for a mere opinion.

Mr. Beach—Well, I submit to your Honor that under the opinion of the Court of Appeals, to which I have called your attention, it could not be struck out, or it could not be ruled out, as an improper question, so that I think your Honor will permit my question. I should draw your mind to the definition of the basis upon which such an expression or judgment of effect might be given, that so far as it depended upon avowals of friendship on the part of Mr. Bowen, we have exhausted that subject. But the gentleman may say why friendliness may be expressed in other forms than by language; his manner, tokens that are sometimes communicated from friend to friend; and they may say that it was upon those expressions, indefinable, if you please, in their character, upon which Mr. Beecher predicated the judgment or declaration that Mr. Bowen grew more and more friendly to him during that conversation.

THE COURT SUGGESTS A MODIFICATION OF THE QUESTION.

Judge Neilson—This would be more distinct—your question—if it were the only way of getting at the fact, but it seems to me it is not. You ask him the bald question whether, in that interview, he did grow more and more friendly, as stated by Mr. Beecher. It is easy to ask the witness whether anything occurred, in demeanor or manner, which indicated that he became more friendly or less.

Mr. Beach—Then I propose this question: In that interview did you say or do anything indicating friendliness toward Mr. Beecher, more than you have expressed by your testimony?

Judge Neilson—Well, that's proper, Sir.

The Witness—Shall I answer?

Judge Neilson—What do you answer, Mr. Bowen?

The Witness—Shall I answer?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—I went there—

Judge Neilson—No.

The Witness—I made the call with friendly feelings; those feelings existed during the whole interview, and remained, when I left, without any change.

Mr. Fullerton—The question is whether you manifested—

The Witness—I did not.

Mr. Fullerton—The question is whether you manifested those feelings in any other form of expression than as you have given us here in your testimony?

The Witness—Not that I recollect.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Morris, will you be so kind as to give us No. 4?

Mr. Morris produced the paper, which Mr. Evarts handed to the witness, with the following question:

Q.—Mr. Bowen, please look at that and see if that is the letter and the envelope which you took to Mr. Beecher? A.—I cannot swear positively, but I believe it is.

Q.—Have you looked at the envelope? A.—I have.

Q.—Do you observe it bears marks of having been closed and opened? A.—I do.

Q.—What is your opinion as to its having been closed when you handed it to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—I object to his opinion.

Mr. Evarts—What is your recollection? A.—I have said yesterday, and—

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't care what you said yesterday.

The witness (continuing)—And state again to-day that I have no recollection whether it was or was not.

Q.—Have you any recollection as to whether Mr. Beecher opened it by un—by breaking the envelope or not? A.—I have not.

Q.—You did not observe that? A.—I have no recollection of observing it.

Q.—Have you any recollection of Mr. Beecher's observing that it was an open letter, and asking you if you knew what was in it? A.—I have no recollection of his asking any such question.

Q.—Nor of his observing upon its being an open letter? A.—I have not.

Q.—How long had that letter been in your possession before you handed it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I should think two or three hours.

Q.—Where did it first come into your possession? A.—At my house.

Q.—Who were present? A.—When it was delivered to me?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I am not sure that any one was present besides Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Had there been a conference or appointment at your house that afternoon? A.—That morning.

Q.—Well, that morning; had there been? A.—There had.

Q.—When was that made and how—that appointment? A.—That appointment was made, I think, on the previous Saturday evening.

Q.—Now, how? A.—I think Mr. Tilton and Mr. Johnson called at my house to see me, and I was engaged—could not see them—and suggested, if they desired to see me, that I should be disengaged on Tuesday—I think it was a holiday—and I would see them in the morning.

Q.—Did you name an hour? A.—I do not recollect.

Mr. Beach—Tuesday, do you say? A.—On Monday.

Q.—You don't recollect whether you named an hour? A.—I said I should be at home all day.

Q.—You remember you said you would be at home all day? A.—I said it would be a holiday, and I should be at home, and would see them in the morning; something like that.

Q.—Did you say you should be home all day and ready to see them whenever they came? A.—I think I said in the morning; I am not positive about that, however.

Q.—Now, Sir, was there any appointment of hour or time for that day except that you would be at home all day, and would see them whenever they came? A.—I understood from them that they would come in the morning, and I said that I would be at leisure as long as they wished to see me.

Q.—You remember, do you, that they said they would come in the morning? A.—I say some time in the morning.

Q.—You remember that? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you remember whether they named an hour that they would come? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember they did not name an hour? A.—I do not.

Q.—Now, Sir, when did these two persons come to your house that day, Monday? A.—Early in the forenoon; I do not remember the precise hour.

Q.—How long did they remain there—do you mean they came early in the forenoon—11 o'clock? A.—I should think it was before 11.

Q.—It might have been after 11? A.—No, Sir; it was before 11; I am not quite sure.

Q.—How long did they remain at your house? A.—I should think two hours, or more possibly.

Q.—And the topic of conversation between you was wholly that for which the appointment was made, was it? A.—Almost entirely, so far as I recollect.

Q.—Now, Sir, what hour did these gentlemen leave your house? A.—Mr. Johnson left earlier than Mr. Tilton; I think about 12 o'clock; he said he had an engagement; Mr. Tilton left soon after; I cannot state the precise time.

Q.—A few moments after Mr. Johnson? A.—Well, perhaps, fifteen minutes; perhaps half an hour; I don't remember precisely.

Q.—The prolonged interview was with the three? A.—With the two.

Q.—Yourself was one; well, among the three? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you write to Deacon Freeland a note that day? A.—I did.

Q.—Have you any copy of that note? A.—I have not.

Q.—Is there any copy in existence? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Have you searched to find it? A.—I have.

Q.—Is not it your habit to preserve such? A.—Not an informal note written in pencil, as I wrote that, as I believe.

Q.—Then your opinion is you did not preserve it? A.—That is my opinion.

Q.—Did not keep a copy of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not make a copy of it? A.—Did not.

Q.—Or copy it? Do you remember at what hour you sent that to Deacon Freeland? A.—It was immediately after the gentlemen left.

Q.—Well? A.—I don't remember the precise time.

Q.—Can you give us any idea what hour of the day it was, by memory, that you sent that to Deacon Freeland? A.—It was between 12 and 2.

Q.—Twelve and 2? A.—Yes, Sir; I should think.

Q.—And it might have been just before 2, then? A.—I don't remember what—it might have been, but I do not remember.

Q.—Your memory, then, would be satisfied if it was just before 2, would it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive any answer? A.—Verbal.

Q.—And what hour did you receive that answer? A.—I don't remember the time; it was within a few minutes after the messenger returned.

Q.—You mean the messenger brought you a verbal answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not see Deacon Freeland? A.—I did not see him at all.

Q.—Nor Mr. Beecher? A.—Nor Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Nor anybody but your messenger? A.—Nor any other person but the messenger.

Q.—Who was your messenger? A.—My son.

Q.—What is his name? A.—John Elliott Bowen.

Q.—He is still a resident here? A.—He is.

HIS VISIT TO MR. BEECHER AT MR. FREELAND'S.

Q.—Now, how soon after you got this return message did you go to see Mr. Beecher? A.—I went at the time stated in the note.

Q.—Well, I didn't ask you that; I didn't ask you the contents of your note, and we will have that struck out.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Q.—I ask what time you went by your memory? A.—I am not able to state positively; it was 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—You are quite sure about that? A.—I think it was about that time.

Q.—Yes. A.—It was at that time or early evening; it was late in the afternoon.

Q.—That is your best recollection? A.—That is my best recollection.

Q.—Four or 5 o'clock that afternoon? Now, Sir, did you see anybody at Deacon Freeland's house except Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't recollect whether I saw any one except the servant who opened the door; possibly I may have seen Mr. Freeland, but I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Have you any recollection of seeing the servant who opened the door? A.—I have none.

Q.—None? A.—I have no recollection as to who the servant was.

Q.—Have you any recollection of seeing a servant at Deacon Freeland's? A.—I have no recollection further than this; I was admitted to the house by some one.

Q.—That is all you know? A.—That is all.

Q.—Now, do you remember whether your interview with Mr. Beecher was by gas light or the light of day? A.—I am not positive, Mr. Evarts, in regard to that.

Q.—What is your recollection? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—None? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What room in Deacon Freeland's house did you occupy? A.—The front parlor, nearest the street.

Q.—Were you then familiar with the house? A.—Tolerably so; I had been frequently there.

Q.—Of whom does that family, or did that family, consist at that time? A.—Mr. Freeland and his wife, and some other members; I am not positive; I think his daughter.

Q.—Was not there a considerable of a family? A.—How many lived at the time in the house, I am not not sure, Sir; but a considerable family.

Q.—Well, it was Christmas day. Did you see anybody about? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was anybody sent away or shut out from the room you occupied? A.—The folding doors were closed, if I recollect right.

Q.—Yes. When you went in? A.—When we went in.

Q.—Well, now, was any one sent away from the room, or any one excluded that offered to enter during your visit? A.—The room was empty when I went there, and no one came in the room that I remember.

Q.—Or offered to come in? A.—Or offered; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how long did you stay there? A.—I don't recollect precisely, but I should think half an hour; it might have been less, or a little more.

Q.—And you have no recollection, upon leaving, whether the gas was lit or not? A.—I have not.

Q.—Nor whether it was lit in the street? A.—I have not.

Q.—Nor whether it was lit at your house when you got home? A.—I have not.

Q.—Do you remember when you got to your house who you saw there awaiting you? A.—I do not.

Q.—Don't you remember anybody's being there awaiting you? A.—I have no recollection now of any one waiting for me.

Q.—No gentleman there? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Have you no recollection of any conversation with a gentleman who was awaiting you as to what had passed between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—I have not.

Q.—Is it entirely a blank in your mind? A.—I have no recollection of it, Sir, to-day and now.

Q.—No impression of any kind? A.—No impression whatever, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember seeing a gentleman just before you left your house to go and see Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not, Sir, at this moment.

Q.—Do you remember a conversation with any gentleman just before you left your house to go to Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not.

Q.—That is all a blank, is it? A.—I have no recollection of it, Sir.

Q.—No impression? A.—No impression whatever; it may have been so, but I do not recollect it.

Q.—Then, let me ask you if you remember seeing Mr. Eggleston just before you went and awaiting you on your return? A.—I have no recollection of it; it may have been so; he frequently called upon me.

Q.—Who was Mr. Eggleston and what his relation to you at that time? A.—He was one of the editors of the *Independent*.

Q.—A gentleman who has been on the stand here, I think? A.—Yes, Sir.

BEECHER'S LETTER OF JAN. 2.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen, when you received that letter on the 2d of January from Mr. Beecher did you read it? A.—I did.

Q.—Have preserved it ever since? A.—I have.

Q.—On reading that letter did it strike you that its reference to your interview presented a different view of what occurred from what really had occurred? A.—It did.

Q.—In what respect? A.—I did not know what the particulars were; I read the note, and interpreted it as any one would, I think.

Q.—Yes. Perhaps you do not understand my question. My question was whether when you read that note on the 2d day of January, it occurred to you that the note presented a different view of what had passed between you and Mr. Beecher on the 26th from what had really passed? A.—I did not have such—

Q.—An impression? A.

this is objected to, what he said as to his thoughts.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Q.—What else was there not included in that actual payment that you did not consider in dispute? A.—I have no recollection, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We object; it will be understood, Sir, that we protest against these declarations of thoughts, opinions, and considerations.

Mr. Evarts—Why, this is the transaction. He paid all that was due except—

Judge Neilson—He don't object to the fact.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Evarts)—You could not have understood what I said or you would not have made that reply.

Q.—With whom did you make this settlement, or to whom personally this payment that you did make? A.—I think it was to Mr. Moulton, or to some messenger sent by him to me; I am not positively sure about that.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton bring you an authority from Mr. Tilton? A.—He did present one.

Q.—Did he leave it? A.—I think not.

Q.—Have you searched for it? A.—I have searched for all papers; I find nothing of the kind.

Q.—Your search would have discovered it if it had been in existence? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is your recollection as to its having been left or not? A.—I don't think there was ever such a paper brought to me.

Q.—Now, this week's salary that you had in your mind; was it salary as editor, or salary under the new contracts as contributor?

Mr. Beach—He was editor all the time.

Q.—Was it the salary under the previous arrangement? A.—Under the last arrangement.

Q.—And not under the new contract? A.—Under the last contract.

Q.—That is to say, the contracts by their terms began to draw from the 1st of January? A.—From their date or from the time specified.

Mr. Fullerton—They were made on the 22d.

Mr. Evarts—I know they were made on the 22d, but I thought they began on the 1st of January. [To witness.] Have you got those contracts? A.—I have.

THE CONTRACTS.

Q.—Let me look at them. [The witness produced two papers.]

Q.—Whose handwriting is this *Daily Union* contract? A.—I will state, Sir, if you show it to me perhaps.

Mr. Beach—it is Mr. Tilton's.

Q.—The other does not seem to be the same. Is this other one in your handwriting? [Handing witness a paper.] A.—It is not my handwriting; I am not able to—

Q.—Is it not Mr. Tilton's? A.—It is not Mr. Tilton's. Probably a clerk.

Q.—Now, Sir, were these contracts before the arbitrators? A.—They were.

Q.—These papers? A.—Those very identical papers.

Q.—And were these receipts given upon them? A.—They were at that time.

Q.—At that time? A.—At that time, together with another receipt, which is here. [Producing a paper.]

Q.—A duplicate? A.—No.

Mr. Evarts—These will be marked—

Mr. Shearman—Nos. 144 and 145.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—

BROOKLYN, April 3, 1872.

Received of Henry C. Bowen, publisher and proprietor of the *Independent*, and Henry C. Bowen, President of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, $7,000 in full of all claims and demands and dues of every claim and description growing out of contracts heretofore existing and now terminated with the *Independent* and with the *Daily Union*, and in full of all claims and demands against said Bowen individually, and also all claims and demands against the publisher or the trustees of said *Daily Union*.

[To Witness]—This was given to you at the time of the payment?

Witness—On the evening and on that occasion.

Judge Neilson—When you gave your check?

Witness—At the time I gave the check.

Mr. Evarts—Mark that the next in order. [Paper marked No. 146.]

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen, you say you can't tell us who first brought to your attention the prospect or purpose of an immediate arbitration? A.—I am not positive, Sir.

Q.—Well, what is your best recollection? A.—My impression is that it was Mr. Claflin or Mr. Charles Storrs, possibly some other individual, but I am not certain.

THE GOLDEN AGE PUBLICATION.

Q.—One or both? Well, Sir, do you remember whether that person, whether it was Mr. Claflin or Mr. Storrs, exhibited to you a galley proof of a proposed publication in the *Golden Age*? A.—At that time, or about that time, I saw it; whether the individual who proposed arbitration presented it at that time I am not positive.

Q.—How did it come to your observation? You say you saw it? A.—In the course of the arrangements for the arbitration that was shown to me.

Q.—Well, do you remember whether you had seen it before Storrs or Mr. Claflin spoke to you? A.—I had never seen it until it was presented to me at that time, during the progress of the arrangements.

Q.—And in connection with the subject of the arbitration? A.—In connection with it.

Q.—And from the same person who approached you on the subject of that immediate arbitration? A.—I am not certain who presented it.

Q.—You say you are not certain who, but this galley-proof business was brought to your attention by the same person who brought to your attention the immediate purpose and prospect of an arbitration? A.—I think so; I am not sure.

Q.—And at the same time? A.—I am not positive, Sir, that it was at the same time—about the same time, Sir. It was during the previous two or three weeks to the arbitration, to my recollection.

THE NAMING OF THE ARBITRATORS.

Q.—When did the naming of the arbitrators first arise? A.—That first arose when I gave Mr. Tilton notice to quit, that I was ready.

Q.—I mean this very arbitration that went through, the naming of this particular man? A.—I don't remember, Sir. I stated that I was ready to leave it to any three disinterested parties; said that from the beginning down to the day of the settlement.

Q.—Well, I don't care anything about the beginning, but at this time, as you were approaching the period, you told that party? A.—That I was ready to arbitrate, always had been.

Q.—And how soon did the question come up as to who were to be the arbitrators? A.—I am not ready to say the day.

Q.—Do you remember who you named? A.—I have failed to remember entirely what person I named, but I think it was Mr. Claflin; I am not positive; either Mr. Claflin or Mr. Storrs; one of those two.

Q.—Are you sure it was not Mr. Freeland? A.—I should not say that it is impossible; I was willing to leave it to those three men or any one of them.

Q.—You named some one, did you not? A.—I don't know that I did.

Q.—You don't know but all three were named by somebody else? A.—They were all acceptable men; I did not object to any of them.

Q.—Did you understand who Mr. Tilton named? A.—I did not.

Q.—And did you understand how—if he named one and you named one—how the third was to be appointed? A.—I did not.

Q.—When did you first know who the three were to be? A.—I don't remember, Sir; it was within a few days before it was adjusted.

Q.—Was it on the very day of the arbitration? A.—I think not.

Q.—But you are not positive of that? A.—I am not positive, but I think not; I think it was two or three days before.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—How long before the actual arbitration—which was begun and ended, I understand, in one evening—how long before that evening did you see the text, or proposed text, of what has since been called the "Tripartite Agreement"? A.—How long before that evening?

Q.—Yes. A.—I have never.

Q.—You never saw the proposed "Tripartite Agreement"? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see the proposed text of the "Tripartite Agreement"? A.—Afterward, some days; I don't remember.

Q.—Never saw either the complete text or the proposed text? A.—Nor any text nor any writing on the subject before the settlement.

Q.—Do you remember any time about this period that you received—that there was delivered to you what has been called the Woodstock letter, from Mr. Tilton? A.—It was two or three days after the settlement with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Two or three days after the arbitration? A.—Possibly longer; but it was very soon after.

Q.—Very soon after you received the actual letter? A.—Very soon after I had made the settlement with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—How old a letter was that? A.—Some years old.

Q.—Well, was it not—how old—how many years? A.—If you wish to know I can tell you.

Q.—Well, I want to know, of course. I don't care anything about the letter, but I want to know how old it was. A. [producing the letter in question]—It is dated Woodstock, June 16, 1863.

Q.—Very well. And that letter was returned to you? A.—That letter was returned to me.

Q.—Immediately after this settlement? A.—Immediately after this settlement.

Q.—When did you first know that it was to be returned to you? A.—I think not before its delivery, but possibly the same day—during the day.

Q.—When had you first asked or suggested its return to you? A.—I never asked for its return.

Q.—The whole matter, then, was a voluntary one? A.—I am not certain about that; I think Mr. Storrs asked; he told me so.

Q.—It was voluntary so far as you were concerned? A.—I did not ask for it.

Q.—Nor expect it? A.—Nor expect it; it was a surprise to me when I received it.

Q.—Now, can you say who first brought you the tripartite agreement? A.—I think it was Mr. Claflin, Sir.

Q.—Have you any doubt upon that subject? A.—I have not.

Q.—And, as you have said, it was left with you? A.—It was left with me over night.

Q.—Was not immediately signed? A.—No.

Q.—How long after it was first left with you did you finally sign the paper, as you did sign it? A.—It was left with me in my office in New-York, and signed at the same office, I think, the next day—during the day.

Q.—Is that your signature? [Showing witness the last paper referred to.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there any mode in which you can fix the day on which this was left with you, and also the day on which you signed it? A.—I am not able to fix the day.

Q.—Have you no memorandum or record of it? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Were the other signatures on it when you signed it? A.—I am not able to say that.

Q.—What is your impression about it? A.—I have failed to recollect entirely; I could not say that there was none, and yet it is possible.

Q.—What is your best impression as to whether you signed it first or afterward? A.—I have no impression, Sir.

Q.—None? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And the paper when it was left with you was complete as it now is? A.—I am not able to say that; the paper which was left with me was altered, and after it was changed I signed it.

Q.—Was more than one paper left with you? A.—The paper which was left with me was changed by myself, that part of it which referred to myself. Whether it was taken away—I think it was, and brought back with those alterations made.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the paper which you have now spoken of as having been left with you one day, and signed by you the next, was taken away in the interval? A.—I think it was to make the change. I declined to sign it as it was left with me.

Q.—Is that the paper that was left with you the first day [handing a paper to witness]? A.—Without reading it, I should say it is not, because the frequent interlineations which I made are not here.

Q.—That paper has no interlineations, has it? A.—Not as I see.

Q.—Is that the paper that was left with you, as you have said, one day, and signed by you the next? A.—I say it is not.

The Court—That is, it is not the paper that was referred to you? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is not the paper that was referred to you one day and signed the next? A.—No, Sir; not at all.

Mr. Beach—Well, he doesn't say it was the paper left one day and signed the next.

The Witness—I did not mean to say that, if I did.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't mean to contradict you, I only want to get at the fact. I understand you to say that a paper was left one day and signed the next? A.—Not the same paper signed the next day.

Q.—Well, *this* is not the paper that was left with you the day before you signed it? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—The paper that he signed was not left with him the day before.

Q.—This very paper which you signed is not the paper that was left the day before? A.—No, Sir; it is not.

Q.—Now, before that, had any paper purporting to be a tripartite agreement been left with you? A.—There was a paper left with me the day, or the day but one, before I signed it.

Q.—And only one such paper was left with you before the day you signed it? A.—I think not.

Q.—And that was the day before you signed it? A.—I think so; but, possibly, two days might have intervened.

Q.—To your best recollection? A.—To my best recollection.

Q.—So that there was but one paper laid before you until the paper came that you actually did sign? A.—Only one, according to my recollection.

Q.—The best of your knowledge is that there was an interval of a day between the presentation of the first paper and the signing of the actual paper. A.—There was one day, possibly more.

Q.—Now, Sir, who brought you this paper that you signed? A.—Mr. Claflin, I believe.

Q.—And he had brought you the other paper the day before? A.—Yes, Sir; if it was the day before.

Q.—The previous day? A.—The previous day.

Q.—Have you any idea that there was more than one day between? A.—I have no recollection; I think but one day; but there might possibly have been more.

Q.—Now, where were these papers—the two papers, successively brought to you, at your house? A.—At my office in New-York.

Q.—At the *Independent* office? A.—Yes; No. 3 Park place.

Q.—You remember distinctly? A.—I do; distinctly.

Q.—And that it was Mr. Claflin? A.—I do not remember that he bought them.

Q.—Now, how soon did you know, after you had signed this paper, that the other parties had signed it? A.—I am not able to state. I understood that all had assented to it, if their names were not on.

Q.—When you signed it? A.—When I signed it.

Q.—You understood all were ready to sign? A.—If they were not on already.

Q.—And you so signed it? A.—I so signed it.

Q.—When did you first know that the actual signatures had been appended? A.—I am not able to state; but very soon.

Q.—Did you retain any copy of that? A.—I did not, nor memoranda.

Q.—And have no memoranda concerning the dates or places where this was presented? A.—I have no memorandum whatever in regard to the paper or to the occasion.

THE MEETING OF THE ARBITRATORS.

Q.—Now, Sir, when were you first advised that there was to be a meeting of the arbitrators? A.—I am not able to state; within a very few days before it occurred, possibly two or three.

Q.—And what advice did you receive, what information, what notice? A.—It was a verbal notice.

Q.—At a particular time and place that they were to meet? A.—It was stated to me that the arbitrators agreed upon meeting at Mr. Moulton's at a certain time.

Q.—When? A.—At a certain evening.

Q.—When? A.—I can tell you by referring.

Q.—Well, was it the evening that they actually did meet? A.—According to my recollection.

Q.—That was the 3d of April, as I understand you? A.—It was on the date of the month in the paper, which I gave you yesterday.

Q.—April 3? A.—The evening of April 3.

Q.—Did you receive that notice earlier than that evening? A.—I am not able to state.

Q.—You cannot say? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—From whom did you receive notice? A.—I am not able to state.

Q.—You have no recollection? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Whatever? A.—I think it was from some of the arbitrators, either Mr. Claflin or Mr. Storrs.

Q.—You have nothing in your memory? A.—I have no recollection who I received it from.

Q.—Do you remember whether you went around with one of the arbitrators? A.—I remember that I did.

Q.—With whom? A.—Mr. Charles Storrs.

Q.—Do you remember whether that was not the first notice of the actual time and place of the meeting? A.—I have stated that I had no recollection on the subject, and I say it again.

Q.—So far as your memory goes, then, it may be so? A.—It may be so, and may not.

Q.—When you got there who did you find? A.—I found the arbitrators there in the course of the evening, I don't know whether they were there when I got there, or not, all of them.

Q.—Whom did you find when you got there? A.—I don't remember who got there first.

Q.—Whom did you find when you got there? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you find Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you find Mr. Moulton? A.—I don't remember whether he was in the room when I got there.

Q.—Did you find Mr. Claflin? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Did you find Mr. Freeland? A.—I have stated I don't remember in regard to any one.

Q.—Then, for aught you know, when you and Storrs went there, there was nobody there? A.—For aught I know there was not anybody there, and they might have all been there. [Laughter.]

Q.—Exactly. A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—No indistinct—? A.—No indistinct recollection.

Q.—About what hour did you go there? A.—In the evening; I should think about half past seven or eight o'clock. I am not positive.

Q.—What was the first thing that occurred after you got there; that you remember? A.—Shook hands all around. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did it include the whole—Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton, and the three arbitrators? A.—Yes, all around.

Q.—What was the next thing said or that was done? A.—I am not able to state consecutively the movements of the evening.

Q.—You were all together in the room and shook hands all around? A.—We came together ultimately, at the time.

Q.—You were, when you shook hands? A.—Yes, Sir; of course we were.

Q.—There was not any "chasm?" A.—To shake hands across—no, Sir—no "bloody"—[Laughter.]

Q.—Well, in what room was that? A.—It was the back room, or dining-room, on the parlor floor.

Q.—While you were all together, and before the formal commencement of the arbitration proceedings took place, what was said and done—can you repeat? A.—I cannot.

Q.—No part? A.—No, Sir; it was a casual occurrence.

Q.—Nothing that impressed itself upon your mind? A.—Nothing important; no, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to say that you remember affirmatively that nothing "important," as you call it, was said? A.—I have no recollection of any such thing.

Q.—Then how did the arbitration court organize and commence its sitting? A.—They gathered about the table, and were about to proceed, when I interrupted them by saying, "Gentlemen, what shall we submit?" They said, "The matters between Mr. Tilton and yourself." I said I should decline taking one step until it was put in writing what we were to submit, and suggested that one of the arbitrators draw that submission. Finally Mr. Moulton, I think, took his pen and said, "Gentlemen, what do you submit?" and at our dictation—whether this is the first one or the second draft I am not able to say; but we in a few moments agreed upon that document, which is presented, without question or debate, as we considered it a simple one.

Q.—That is in Mr. Moulton's handwriting? A.—Mr. Moulton's handwriting, according to my recollection.

Q.—Well, then, about the proceedings before the arbitrators, did Mr. Moulton remain? A.—I am not able positively to state whether he was present.

Q.—What is your impression? A.—I have the impression that he was; I am not positive.

Q.—For aught you know— A.—I certainly did not object to it.

Q.—For aught you know, Mr. Tilton, yourself, and the three arbitrators may have been the only persons? A.—For aught I know.

Q.—Or Mr. Moulton? A.—Mr. Moulton may have been there.

Q.—What witnesses were introduced? A.—No witnesses whatever.

Q.—What papers were introduced? A.—The documents which I have presented to you.

Q.—That is the agreements? A.—The two agreements.

Q.—And the letters of termination? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing but the agreement? A.—Nothing but the two agreements.

Q.—Who commenced, then, giving any further information to the arbitrators? A.—I think it was Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Do you remember what was said? A.—I do not distinctly; he presented his case briefly.

WHAT TILTON CLAIMED.

Q.—What did he say? A.—I am not able to remember what he said.

Q.—Give us a word of what he said. A.—He said that the object of the interview was to arrange amicably all matters between us in dispute; that he claimed such an amount.

Q.—What amount did he name? A.—I don't think he named an amount, but he claimed about the amount that was awarded.

Q.—What did he say about the amount that he claimed? A.—I have said that I can't recollect what he said exactly. He claimed about that amount—the amount that was awarded.

Q.—He said he claimed about something— A.—What did he say?

Q.—He said he claimed—

Mr. Beach—The witness says he claimed a certain amount; he don't remember, but it was about the award.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. But the witness is in my hands.

Mr. Beach—Well, he is in mine, so far as I interrupt to speak to the Court.

Mr. Evarts—Not exactly.

Q.—Mr. Bowen, what did Mr. Tilton say in respect to the amount that he claimed? A.—I have said I don't recollect the phraseology exactly; he claimed about that amount.

Q.—Do you mean Mr. Tilton said to those arbitrators: "I claim about $7,000"? A.—In substance, that is what he said.

Q.—And then did he give his reasons? A.—He did.

Q.—What reasons did he give? A.—I don't remember; he stated the case briefly.

Q.—"The case." I want to know what he said. A.—I am not able to remember the language, if that is your question.

Q.—The language in substance. A.—The substance was that under the contract he claimed such an amount, and so he so stated.

Q.—He named the amount? A.—About the amount. He said he claimed about so much, specifying about the amount.

Q.—About $7,000? A.—About $7,000.

Q.—Now, did he say anything else? A.—I am not able to remember.

Q.—Did he say one single thing on the subject of the arbitration dispute between you and him, except that he claimed about $7,000? A.—He may have said.

Q.—Well, did he? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Anything? A.—Anything important.

A.—And you don't recollect that he did say anything else, do you? A.—At this moment I don't.

Q.—Very well. At this moment I am examining you. Now, Sir, after he got through that statement what did you say? A.—I said to the arbitrators that in my judgment there was no claim on the *Independent* or the Brooklyn *Union*—no legal claim for the amount stated, but that I should leave the whole question to the arbitrators; I made but a very few remarks.

Q.—Won't you give us those few remarks? A.—I have given them to you in substance.

Q.—That is about the whole, you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, was your statement to them that you did not—will the stenographer read the last answer?

The Stenographer—"I said to the arbitrators that in my judgment there was no claim upon the *Independent* or the Brooklyn *Union*—no legal claim for the amount stated, but that I should leave the whole question to the arbitrators; I made but a very few remarks."

Q.—Did you not say to them that there was no claim for any amount? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—What is your best impression? A.—I may have said that there was no legal claim.

Q.—No legal claim for any amount? A.—I might have so stated—that in my judgment there was not.

Q.—And then on those two statements the case was closed? A.—The case was closed.

Q.—That included evidence and argument? A.—The whole.

Q.—And did you retire then? A.—No, Sir; not immediately after the award was made.

Q.—Did you leave the arbitrators alone, I mean? A.—We did; we went into an adjoining room.

Q.—You and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton retired from that room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—Into the front parlor.

Q.—Were the folding doors open? A.—No, Sir; shut.

Q.—Shut then, or had they always been? A.—They had been shut.

Q.—Who went with you into the room that you went into? A.—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—And Mr. Moulton? A.—I think not; I think he went up stairs, if he was not with us; he might have been with us a part of the time; I know that we were alone for some minutes.

Q.—How long were you and Mr. Tilton together before the arbitrators were ready to announce their decision? A.—Half an hour, perhaps.

Q.—Is that your recollection? A.—According to my recollection.

Q.—Was it as long as that? A.—I think that it was about half an hour; it might have been a little less time or a little longer.

Q.—What notice did you have to appear before them and receive their judgment? A.—The folding doors were opened, and we were invited to come back.

Q.—Who invited you to come back? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—You went back? A.—We went back.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton there? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Or, did he come there? A.—I think that he was present.

Q.—You do not know where he came from? A.—I do not.

Q.—What then happened? A.—We heard the award.

Q.—What was said? A.—I do not remember what was said; the award was stated to be so much; that was their conclusion; I do not recollect the language or phraseology; it was not put in writing.

Q.—There was no written award? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who announced what the award was? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—You cannot give us the words in which the award was announced? A.—I cannot.

Q.—At all? A.—I cannot.

Q.—But you remember the amount, so far as it related to the money? A.—Yes, Sir.

TRYING TO REFRESH MR. BOWEN'S MEMORY.

Q.—Let me see if I can refresh your recollection. At page 652 of the pamphlet edition of the record, Mr. Claflin says this:

"I said that we had made up our minds that they should first burn all the papers connected with the scandal, that Mr. Bowen should pay Mr. Tilton $7,000, and they should sign this covenant—the tripartite agreement, as we called it."

Did Mr. Claflin say that? A.—I say not—most positively.

Q.—Did he say any part of it? A.—No part of it whatever.

Q.—Do you mean that this is an entire fabrication? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—What do you mean? A.—I mean that I have no recollection of any such statement being made.

Q.—That is what you mean? A.—I mean that no such statement was made to me.

Q.—Do you mean anything more than that you do not recollect any such statement? A.—I mean that it would be impossible not to recollect it, if there had been any such statement.

Q.—That is a matter of judgment. A.—Then that is my judgment.

Q.—It is your judgment that it would be impossible for you not to recollect it if it had been made? A.—I say that no such statement was made to me; I say that most positively.

Q.—Then it is made out of the whole cloth, is it?

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the way to examine a witness.

The Witness—I do not say that.

Q.—So far as the fact goes, or your recollection, nothing to justify that statement occurred? A.—I am not the judge in this case, and cannot answer.

Q.—You have no recollection of any such statement? A.—No such statement was made to me; that is my answer.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—I have no recollection of ever hearing anything of the kind.

Q.—Have you a recollection that nothing of that kind was said? A.—I have a recollection that nothing of that kind was said.

Q.—Then, so far as you know and recollect, nothing occurred out of which that statement could be made? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you be so good as to state to us what you do remember that Mr. Claflin said? A.—I will qualify my last statement by saying that there was conversation in knots about the room, after the award was made; and I have thought this matter over, and have thought that perhaps there might have been the remark, "Now you must be good friends," made around in the knots. Whether Mr. Claflin made that statement then, I am not able to say, but certainly it was never made before the arbitrators as such. That is my recollection.

Q.—But for aught that you know it may have been said in the room while you were all together? A.—It might have been whispered, or said aloud; but I did not hear it. It was not addressed by the arbitrators.

Q.—But the whole of it might have been said in the room that night? A.—It might have been.

Q.—Now how many "knots" can you make out of five people? A.—Three, at least.

Q.—What was the first knot? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Do you remember any "knots?" A.—I told you, Sir, that I did not remember anything about it; there might have been.

Q.—There might have been "knots." Now do you remember any "knots," as you call them? A.—I remember that there was a friendly conversation about the room.

Q.—Was it not said in a conversation between the whole group? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Between whom was it said? A.—I do not remember; I do not say that there was no such conversation.

Q.—Do you remember there having been any separation into "knots?" A.—I do not remember it, Sir.

Q.—But you do remember that at one time they were in a group? A.—No, Sir; I said I did not remember; they might have been.

Q.—But they were in a group? A.—They were all present in the room.

Q.—It is not a very large room? A.—A pretty good-sized room.

Q.—How large? A.—About fifteen feet by seventeen or eighteen, I think.

Q.—And the table of the arbitrators—how much room did that take up? Was it a dining-table? A.—Yes.

Q.—The usual dining-table in the middle of the room? A.—Yes; it was a dining-table.

Mr. Evarts—It is suggested that we have reached our usual hour of adjournment.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

At 2:15 the Court said: Can we proceed, gentlemen? Mr. Bowen will you take the stand?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, it your Honor please. With your permission, I want to ask a single question of Mr. Andrews.

The Court—Stand up there, Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Fullerton—What Gen. Hammond was it whom you mentioned yesterday as being present at Mrs. Woodhull's? A.—Gen. Hammond, of St. Louis.

Q.—Not Surgeon General Hammond? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

MR. BOWEN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Bowen then resumed his seat on the stand, and the cross-examination was continued by Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—In page 674 I will read from the testimony of Mr. Charles Storrs. Mr. Storrs being asked after he came in what was done, says: "Mr. Claflin made the award."

"State what he said."

And Mr. Storrs proceeds:

"He stated that the award was that the three parties, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Tilton, were to sign the tripartite agreement; that all the papers were to be burned, all the papers that were likely to make trouble hereafter, and that Mr. Bowen was to pay Mr. Tilton $7,000."

Upon having your attention called to this testimony of Mr. Storrs, what do you say now, Mr. Bowen, in regard to the award? A.—The same as before.

Q.—That it may come in parts to you, but not as announced in the award? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is your idea? A.—That is my idea.

Q.—Now, Sir, I ask your attention to what the other arbitrator, Mr. Freeland, said—

"Mr. Claflin announced the award, did he?"

It is on page 703. This was in the first claim, and Mr. Freeland says he did.

"Q.—What did he say the award was? A.—Well, he said in substance that all papers were to be burned relating to the scandal; the next was—well, I don't know exactly; as I remember it was spoken of; then the original claim.

Q.—What was the award? A.—$7,000.

Q.—Well, what next—was anything said about signing any paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was said about signing the paper? A.—The tripartite covenant—that is a hard name that I can't pronounce easily—that was to be issued.

B.—By whom? A.—By Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Bowen.

Q.—By Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir."

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen, upon hearing this statement of Mr. Freeland, are you still of the same opinion? A.—I state most positively that nothing of the kind was read in my hearing. I have some recollection since I left this morning, without conference with any one, however, in regard to the tripartite covenant which I would like to state.

Q.—Very well. A.—When Mr. Claflin, I think it was, spoke to me about signing, I made this reply, "Why do you—

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't want to go into the conversation between you and Mr. Claflin.

Witness—You asked me, I believe, to give what occurred between Mr. Claflin and myself; what was said. did you not?

Mr. Evarts—No.

Witness—Excuse me.

Mr. Evarts—That was excluded by the other side when Mr. Beecher was on the stand.

Q.—Now, Sir, in regard to your own action, do you ask to correct dates or anything of that kind? A.—I say that nothing was said to me in regard to the tripartite agreement until after the settlement; nothing was said about any paper; no paper was shown to me.

The Court—Until after the arbitration.

Witness—Until after the arbitration.

Mr. Evarts—That you said this morning.

Witness—I say it again now.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is unnecessary. That it is not a correction, if your Honor please, and I ask that it be stricken out.

The Court—I think we will let it stand, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I asked him to make a correction if he saw fit, and this is not a correction but a repetition. Of course it is not very material.

Mr. Beach—I do not see its materiality.

Q.—Now, Sir, see if this statement of Mr. Storrs in another part will recall to your mind what happened there?

"Mr. Bowen said he wanted what is termed the Woodstock letter, which I think was in June, 1863. He wanted that returned to him, and the arbitrators assented to that."

Witness—No allusion was made to that whatever in my presence.

Q.—You think Mr. Storrs is wholly wrong about that? A.—I think he is.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, I will read what Mr. Claflin says.

"As to burning the papers, Mr. Bowen said he had no papers, but he would like the return of the Woodstock letter, which was agreed to."

Witness—My answer is the same.

Q.—And Mr. Freeland says:

"I remember Woodstock was mentioned about a letter, and I think that Mr. Bowen wanted to have that returned to him and not burned."

Witness—I neither asked for it nor was it announced that it would be returned.

Q.—Did you get it soon afterward? A.—I got it, and in the way I stated this morning; Mr. Freeland came—

Mr. Evarts—No matter.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen, who were you in conference with on Saturday night when you made that engagement a reason for making the appointment for Monday with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Tilton? A.—I think, according to my recollection, some of the editors of the *Independent* were there.

Q.—Do you remember which ones? A.—I think Dr. Spear, Mr. Gavin, and Dr. Eggleston, but I am not positive, however.

Q.—That is your impression? A.—That is my impression; perhaps one or two others.

Q.—Now, do you remember Dr. Eggleston being at your house at all on the 26th of December? A.—Have I not answered that question once?

Q.—Yes, you have answered as to his being there just before you went to go and see Mr. Beecher. I now ask if you remember whether he was there at all on the 26th? A.—I have no recollection at all of it; he may have been; he frequently called, but I have no distinct recollection.

Q.—Don't you remember an appointment was made on Saturday for him to see him again on Monday? A.—Very likely; I don't remember, as usual.

Q.—Your memory is an entire blank on that point? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—No recollection one way or the other? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Your memory is generally good? A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—So when you don't remember a thing you feel some assurance it did not take place? A.—No, Sir, I did not say that.

Q.—You don't go as far as that? A.—No, Sir.

DR. EGGLESTON'S VISIT.

Now, I will ask you, Mr. Bowen, whether Mr. Eggleston did not come to your house in the afternoon of Dec. 26 by appointment, and whether he did not find Mr. Tilton and Oliver Johnson there? A.—I think I have answered that question, that I have no recollection of any such visit.

Q.—Do you say that it did not happen? A.—I have not said so.

Q.—You have not said so and you will not, so that it did not happen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that Mr. Eggleston went away and returned, and these visitors of yours had then gone? A.—I have said that I have no recollection of Mr. Eggleston's being there or going away.

Q.—And, this does not refresh you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Eggleston finding you putting on your boots to go out?

Witness—Same answer, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Just hear me, now—and that you said to him, then if Mr. Tilton is as bad as we think he is, he talks exceedingly well? A.—I have no recollection of it, Sir.

Q.—That does not refresh your mind at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing to that effect? A.—No, Sir, I have no recollection.

Q.—Do you remember asking Mr. Eggleston then that afternoon to go down and see a certain lady whom you named, and to report to you the result? A.—I do not.

Q.—May that have happened? A.—Not impossible.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you remember at that interview, or on that occasion, that you said to Mr. Eggleston, tapping your pocket—you said you had a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I have answered that.

Q.—You don't remember it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you say that that did not happen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or a letter from Mr. Beecher, or anything equivalent to that? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Do you remember that Dr. Eggleston returned that evening after dark, with a message from the lady to whom you sent him? A.—I do not recollect it.

Q.—You remember nothing about that? A.—Nothing about it whatever.

Q.—Do you remember saying to him then, or that evening, "I have just been to Mr. Beecher's," or "to see Mr. Beecher?" Do you remember that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—"He ought to be a good friend of mine and of yours. He is delighted that Mr. Tilton is removed. He says that he is the worst man in the world; but that Mrs. Tilton is a saint, going to heaven before her time?" A.—I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No part of that? A.—No, Sir; no part of that.

Q.—Do you say that it did not happen? A.—No, Sir; there was a great deal said on the subject at that time, and I do not know whether that occurred or not. Still, it is not impossible; but I do not recollect it at all.

Q.—Did you then say to him that Mr. Beecher had told horrible things about Mr. Tilton? A.—The same answer.

Q.—You do not recollect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is, it does not leave any image on your memory? A.—My impression is that I did not; but I will not say positively.

THE APPOINTMENT TO MEET BEECHER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen, won't you be so kind as to tell us what did pass between you and Mr. Beecher on that day? Was he at Mr. Freeland's when you went there? A.—I believe that he was; I am not positive; I think that he was.

Q.—You have no memory about that? A.—Not distinct enough to say positively; I think that he was in the room when I went there, but he may have come in a moment after.

Q.—Just as likely one way as the other? A.—I think not as likely one way as the other; I think that he was there.

Q.—What was the answer that your messenger brought you from Mr. Freeland? A.—He said "Yes." I merely requested him to make an appointment at a certain hour, and to let me know if it could not be held at that time; he wrote the letter and said "Yes."

Q.—That is the message that your messenger brought back? A.—Yes; nothing definite. I was not sure of meeting him; I expected to, because I requested him to make the appointment, and to let me know if it could not be made. I expected to hear from him if I did not go; and not hearing, I went.

Q.—Then the "Yes" was the only appointment made?

Mr. Beach—That does not follow.

Mr. Evarts—Yes it does, as it now stands. [To the witness]—Then let us know what other appointment you had, beyond the word "Yes."

Mr. Beach—The witness has said that he wrote a note assing if he could have an appointment at a certain hour, and the answer was, "Yes." The note and the reply are therefore to be taken together.

The Witness—He was to let me know if the appointment could not be made, and not hearing from him to the contrary, I took it that the hour was agreeable to him.

Q.—At what hour? A.—I do not recollect the precise hour; it was in the afternoon; I have stated all that I know about that.

Q.—Won't you give us, as nearly as you can, what you said about the hour? A.—I said that it was in the afternoon, at 4 or 5 o'clock, or early in the evening; it might have been as late as 6, but I think not; I think that it was as early as 4 or 5.

Q.—I am talking about the message that you sent to Mr. Freeland? A.—The message I sent, I think, stated 4 or 5 o'clock, or any other hour that might suit his convenience.

Q.—And the only answer you got to that was "Yes"? A.—Yes, or that he would attend to it.

Q.—But no selection of any other hour? A.—No, Sir; I selected the hour myself.

Q.—How did you know at which hour to go? A.—I called at the time I specified.

Q.—You stated, either then or in the evening? A.—I beg your pardon; I named the hour; I think it was 4 or 5 o'clock; but I stated in my note that any other hour would suit me.

Q.—But your request was to make an arrangement? A.—My request was to make an arrangement at the time specified; I got no answer to that note, but I got a message that he would attend to the request which I made, as I understood it.

Q.—I thought that you said that the reply was the word "Yes"? A.—"Yes," or "All right."

Q.—Or that he would attend to it? A.—Or that he would see to it.

Q.—Then you went at a certain hour? A.—I went at a certain hour.

Q.—Are you quite sure that Mr. Beecher was not sent for after you went there? A.—No, Sir; he was not sent for; I am sure of that.

Q.—But you are not certain whether you waited for him or whether he was already there? A.—I do not think that I waited, if he was not there, more than a minute or two. I think that he was there.

WHAT PASSED BETWEEN THEM.

Q.—Now state what passed between you. A.—I shook hands with him when I entered the room, and said that I was the bearer of a letter from Mr. Tilton to him. He sat down. He read the letter, and then, as I stated before, put it into his pocket. He made no reply at the moment. I asked him then what reply he had to make to the letter. He stated, after a moment's hesitation, "The man is crazy," or "I think he is crazy," or something like that.

Q.—Did you pursue the subject any further? A.—The subject was talked over.

Q.—Did you pursue the subject any further? He had given you an answer that the man was crazy; did he say anything more about it? A.—I asked him what he had to say, and his reply at first was, "Are you friendly with me, Mr. Bowen?" I said, "I am. We have settled all our differences. I come as a friend, and desire a friendly interview. I come in no other way than as a friend."

Q.—Did your manner indicate your sincerity? A.—It did, most assuredly; I intended that it should.

Q.—And you felt it sincerely? A.—I felt it sincerely.

Q.—And showed it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you show it warmly? A.—I do not think

ASCENSION DAY.

THE CELEBRATION AT TRINITY CHURCH.

BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS OF FLOWERS—A FINE MUSICAL PROGRAMME—SERMON BY REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D.—HIGH MASS CELEBRATED AT ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Ascension Day was celebrated yesterday with impressive solemnity in all the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches in the City. At St. Patrick's Cathedral solemn high mass was celebrated, and a large number of priests took part. The music, both here and at St. Stephen's Church, was very fine. The services for Ascension Day at Trinity Church, were of the usual elaborate character. The altar, indeed the whole church, was decorated, every available piece of furniture being adorned with some rich and appropriate design in flowers. At each extremity of the steps leading to the cancel, was a pyramid of flowers and foliage fully ten feet high, and resting upon the basin of the font was a solid mound of moss roses, calla lilies, immortelles, and violets, displaying a red cross imbedded in a profusion of white and green. Within the altar rail were two clusters of cactus surrounded by tropical flowers, and upon the altar itself were two large vases of mingled roses and lilies. The lectern was embellished with a winding wreath of green suspended in the beak of the metallic eagle which supports the reading desk. The church was lighted by the two large candelabra, to the right and left of the altar, and there were a number of smaller candle-sticks on the choristers' desks. In addition to the regular choir of men and boys, both organs and a string orchestra numbering thirty-five performers were brought into requisition, the whole being under the superintendence of Mr. A. H. Messiter, choir-master.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, every seat in the auditorium was filled some time before the commencement of the service. At 11 o'clock the clergy and choristers to the number of sixty formed in the vestry room and moved down the right, and up the centre aisle, chanting meanwhile the processional hymn, "We march, we march to victory," &c. On arriving at the chancel the choristers ranged themselves on either side of the clergy, and the service commenced. The following clergymen were present: Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. Dr. Frederick Oglesby, and Rev. Horace B. Hitchings, of Trinity Church; Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, Rev. James Mulchahy, Rev. Alegernon S. Crapsey, Rev. William A. Cook, and Rev. Philip A. Brown, of Trinity Parish; Rev. Harrison C. Rush and Rev. Mr. Kuiber, of St. Augentine's Chapel; Chaplain Goodwin, of Governor's Island; Rev. Messrs. Hollingshead, Hale, Whitehead, Johnson, Hoffman, Moore, Cooper, Cook, Morrison, Maynard, Townsend, and Anketell, of the Diocese of New-York, and Rev. Mr. Morrow, of the Diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania. The service was mostly choral, the morning prayer and litany being omitted. The musical programme was as follows:

Processional Hymn	Barnby
Anthem, Psalm xcviii, verses 5 to 10	Mendelssohn
Kyrie	Gounod
Gloria Tibi	Mozart
Nicene Creed	Gounod
Offertory	F. Hiller
Sanctus	Gounod
Agnus Dei	Gounod
Gloria in Excelsis	Gounod
Nunc Dimittis	
Recessional Hymn, No. 293	Hymns A and M

The sermon was preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Dix, from the text: "He shall drink of the brook in the way; therefore, shall he lift up his head."—Psalms, cx., 7.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.

The Church of the Ascension, West Brighton, Staten Island, was consecrated yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by Rev. Drs. Dwyer and Irving, and Rev. Messrs. Lee, Pratt, Reese, and Buchanan. Rev. James S. Bush, Pastor of the church, was also in attendance. The corner stone of the Church of the Ascension was laid on Aug. 30, 1870, and on May 11, 1871, (Ascension Day,) the church was first opened for divine service, Rev. Dr. Irving, the then Pastor, officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. Tyng and a large number of clergymen. Dr. Irving continued to be the Rector of the Parish until February, 1872, when, in consequence of the ill health of a member of his family, who required permanent change of residence, he was obliged to resign. Rev. James S. Bush, of Grace Church, San Francisco, accepted a call to the Pastorate, and has since successfully labored in the church. Although opened for divine service in 1871, the church, in consequence of a debt of $12,000, was not consecrated till yesterday.

The services commenced at 10:30 o'clock, when the Bishop and clergy proceeded up the aisle to the communion table, repeating the Twenty-fourth Psalm alternately, the Bishop one verse and the clergy another. The reading-desk, pulpit, and all that portion of the church in the vicinity of the chancel were handsomely decorated with flowers. The special Psalms were the 24th, 84th, and 122d. After the Bishop and clergy had taken their place in the chancel, the instrument of donation handing over the church by the Church Wardens and Vestrymen to the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop, and prescribing the purposes for which it should be used, was read. Bishop Potter then offered up prayer, and his acceptance of the trust was next read, after which the 84th and 122d Psalms were repeated. The lessons for the day followed, and then the choir sang the psalm, "I'll wash my hands in innocency." Next were read the collect, epistle, and gospel of the day, and the psalm "Jubilate Deo," was repeated. Bishop Potter preached the consecration sermon. He spoke words of congratulation to the minister and congregation on the work which had been accomplished, and in the course of his sermon made allusion to the music and services proper to the house of God. At the conclusion of the sermon the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," was sung by the choir, and the ceremonies were brought to a conclusion with the communion service and benediction.

A VESSEL ABANDONED AT SEA.

The steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Brandt, from Hamburg, which arrived late on Wednesday night, had on board the crew of the British bark Henrietta, Capt. Perry, which left Swansa on April 5, for Bangor, Me., in ballast. Capt. Perry states that he had fine weather for fifteen days. Then there came a succession of strong north-east and north-west gales, which lasted eight days. On the 24th the vessel sprang a leak, but by constant work at the pumps she was kept afloat until the Cimbria, attracted by her signals of distress, on April 26, went to her rescue. Capt. Brandt sent an officer on board of the leaking vessel, and offered all necessary assistance. The vessel was then leaking badly, and there were five feet of water in the hold. Therefore, it was concluded to abandon her. Capt. Perry and his crew of twelve men were transferred to the steamer, and the Henrietta was left to her fate, in latitude 45° 15' north, longitude 45° 24' West.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willis Phelps, of Springfield, Mass., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Capt. Leitch, of the steam-ship Scotia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Major J. W. Barlow and Lieut. S. E. Tillman, United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Bishop A. Venables, of Nassau, and Gen. Osborn Cross, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Leverett Saltonstall, of Boston, and Dr. Brown-Séquard are at the Windsor Hotel.

Marquis de Bassano and wife, of Paris, and ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Chief Justice William B. Richardson, of the Court of Queen's Bench, and County Judge J. R. Gowan, of Canada, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Rear Admiral Taylor, United States Navy; ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Gen. J. L. Donaldson, United States Army; Hon. Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., and ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SINKING OF A BROOKLYN WHARF.

The wharf at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn, sank yesterday at 12:45 P. M., carrying with it 1,900 tons of coal. Fortunately the workmen engaged upon it were absent at dinner, so that no lives were lost. The wharf, which was 223 feet in length, was built in the Fall of 1874, by David Dows & Co., and at the time of the accident was leased to Hazeltine & Co., of the Columbia Flour Mills, who had sublet a part of it to the Steamer Coal Company. Its total cost was about $30,000. At the time of the accident a horse and two wagons belonging to the lessees were on the pier and sank with it. The coal company estimate their loss at $16,000.

SPELLING MATCH AT THE FREE TABERNACLE.

A spelling match took place last night at the Free Tabernacle in Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The prizes consisted of a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for contestants over fourteen years, and a Webster's Pictorial Abridged Dictionary for the contestants under fourteen. Most of the participants were members of the church Sunday-school of which Mr. Andrew I. Whiteside is Superintendent. Each class numbered forty persons, and was made up of twenty boys and twenty girls. The girls were unfortunate, and, although making a splendid struggle, secured neith of the prizes. Prof. D. B. Scott, of the College of the City of New-York, presided, and gave out the words. The first girl went out on the word "ewe," which she spelt "you." "Biscuit," "precinct," "salary," "guinea," "sinew," "exhale," "deign," and "penitentirl" made sad havre in the ranks of the aspirants. The word "trousers" retired two of the girls amid much laughter." "Chamois" was missed by nearly half a dozen. "Egregions" finished the last of the girls, and two boys, William J. Irving and Robert Max left alone on the platform. The former finally won. The second class then took the the platform, and was finally narrowed down to two brothers, John W. Baird and David Baird. They both went out on "Ailanthres," one beginning it with an "E," the other with "Ay." They were then re-instated, and went through an extended ordeal of difficult words. Finally David Baird misspelled "Coracle," which his brother did not, and the latter, therefore, won the prize.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

OFFICES FOR THE CORPORATION COUNSEL NOT YET LEASED—THE TRIBUNE AND STAATS ZEITUNG OFFER ROOMS RENT FREE—AN AMUSING DISCUSSION.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a report was submitted by the Committee on Law adverse to the remarkable ordinance of Mr. Billings, prohibiting the tolling of church bells, except during ten minutes previous to the commencement of divine service. The report recited that the passage of such an ordinance would be a very unwise exercise of power; that church bells were regarded with a degree of reverence by the people, and that any interference with them would be regarded as a step in favor of the irreligious tendencies of the age. These sentiments caused no debate—the City Fathers not being in a theological mood—and several general orders granting permission to erect bay windows, and to lease rooms for the Corporation Counsel, awaiting their immediate attention. The report was adopted, and the bay window matters were then attended to.

A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing one from the Commissioner of Public Works, complaining that his department for several years past had been prevented from the discharge of its duties with regard to the removal of incumbrances, by the refusal of the Controller to honor its requisitions against the appropriation for that purpose, drawn in accordance with an ordinance of the Common Council. The communication next states that the Controller has refused to provide funds from the appropriation, unless moneys that may have been advanced on account of "contingencies of the Department of Public Works" were accounted for, although the appropriation for "contingencies" and that for removing incumbrances were separate and distinct. It closed with a request that the Board so amend the ordinance as to authorize the Commissioner to make requisitions on the Controller for the sum of $100, whenever such amount is required for the removal of incumbrances, and to transmit vouchers to the Finance Department for the amount. The matter was laid over.

Alderman Cole here called up the resolution directing the Controller to take a lease of certain rooms in the *Tribune* building for the use of the Corporation Counsel, for five years, at a rental of $6,000 per annum. He moved that it be amended so as to make the term three years, and the rent $5,500, or $500 less than was originally asked, and he desired that the gentlemen on the other side who had opposed the resolution take the responsibility of voting upon it. While saying this Mr. Cole glanced at the Republican members of the board.

Alderman Purroy said he voted in favor of taking rooms in the *Tribune* building, because the Corporation Counsel was in favor of them. He would like to hear from Mr. Smith upon the subject.

The Corporation Counsel in response said that the rooms in the *Evening Post* building which were offered for his accommodation were eligible except so far as they were rather distant from the courts. There was not a sufficient number of offices in the *Express* building for his department. As to the rooms in the *Tribune* building, he had them carefully measured and he found that they measured 260 square feet less than the offices he occupied in the *Staats Zeitung* building, and that represented about one room. If the *Tribune* rooms were leased, he thought that his department would require one or two more to enable it to transact its business. He wished it to be understood that he did not desire to dictate what should be the action of the Common Council on the point, but simply to give whatever information was in his possession. Mr. Smith then referred to the Aldermanic resolution, assigning the old Aldermanic chamber for the use of his department, and to his refusal to permit the furniture and library to be removed by the Commissioner of Public Works from the *Staats Zeitung* building to that chamber. He said that he felt bound to resist such action, and he would call upon those employed in his office to assist him in doing so. With all due respect to the board, it had no right to suspend or embarrass the operations of a department which had 3,000 suits against the City to defend. If the immense number of papers and the library were removed by men employed by the Department of Public Works to an unsuitable and small room in the City Hall, he could not prevent claimants from taking unfair advantages against the City. Mr. Smith then added new interest to the matter, and puzzled the board as to what it should do by stating that the owner of the *Tribune* building was willing to allow him the use of the offices therein temporarily for nothing, and that the owner of the *Staats Zeitung* building had made an equally generous offer. This announcement caused some merriment.

Alderman Cole said that he carefully measured the *Tribune* offices, and that they contained 232 square feet more than those in the *Staats Zeitung*. That number of feet would make a very nice room; but he really did not know what the board should do in the matter, when the owners of both buildings, as the Corporation Counsel had stated, had offered rooms for nothing.

Alderman Purroy referred to the remark of the Corporation Counsel that he would call those employed in his office to prevent the removal of his furniture and library to the Aldermanic Chamber. He would remind the Corporation Counsel that if he entered into a fight with the "short hairs" of the Department of Public Works he [the Alderman] had no doubt as to what would be the result. [Laughter.]

The Corporation Counsel replied that he did not mean a bloody fight, but that he felt it to be his duty to prevent the removal of all the important papers and the furniture and library of his department to a room in the City Hall which was hardly sufficient for their storage.

Alderman Simonson here moved that the Controller be directed to lease the rooms in the *Staats Zeitung* building, now occupied by the Corporation Counsel, for the Law Department, for three years at $5,500 per annum. The motion was lost.

Alderman Coles' resolution to lease the *Tribune* rooms was also lost by a vote of 14 to 6, a three-fourths vote, or 17, being required in matters involving an expenditure of money.

The board then disposed of some general orders and adjourned.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE TEAM NOT YET DECIDED UPON—FURTHER COMPETITION TO BE HAD—THE AMERICANS CHALLENGED BY A BELFAST RIFLE CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a special meeting at No. 99 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Major Henry Fulton in the chair. Gen. Shaler submitted a result of the four competitions, as published in yesterday's TIMES. The Chairman stated that Mr. L. L. Hepburn, who had stood on his score made in four competitions last year, would be unable to accompany the team to Ireland, unless it was absolutely necessary for the success of the team. Gen. McMahon observed that Gen. Hawley, who had made the highest score of all the new competitors, was taken ill and had been unable to complete his score, and moved that Gen. Hawley be allowed to complete his score as soon as he should be able. Col. Gildersleeve said he thought that by doing so the committee would establish a dangerous precedent. It would be accused of not following the rules laid down, although the motives breaking them might be of the purest. Mr. Collins seconded the motion made by Gen. McMahon, and said that a precedent had been established last year in the case of some gentlemen whose superior marksmanship had obtained a suspension of the rules in their favor. Gen. McMahon said that the contest excited a great deal of public attention. The expenses would be paid by the public, and he thought the very best men that could be obtained should be selected for the team. After some further discussion, the chairman decided that the Executive Committee possessed the power to alter or amend the rules affecting the selection of the team, and Gen. Shaler presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, The four competitions recently held for positions on the team of 1875 gives to Messrs. Fulton, Bodine, Gildersleeve, Dakin, Yale, Hepburn, Coleman, Canfield, and Jewell positions on the team in the order named; and,

Whereas, Certain competitors were not able by means of sickness to complete their scores, and it is of the highest importance that the most competent men should be secured for the International match; therefore,

Resolved, That all competitors who were prevented, by reason of sickness, from competing their scores, be permitted to do so within ten days from this date, under the direction of this committee; and that the nine gentlemen above named shall constitute the team of 1875, subject only to such changes in its *personnel* as may be effected by the operation of this resolution.

Resolved, That the three next highest competitors on the list be requested to practice with the team, in order that they may be prepared to fill any vacancies that may hereafter occur.

The three competitors mentioned in the final resolution are Messrs. Bruce, Ballow, and E. H. Sandford. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

Col. Gildersleeve yesterday received a challenge from the Hester Rifle Club, Belfast, Ireland, of which the following is an extract: "At a recent meeting of our association it was unanimously resolved that a cordial invitation to visit Belfast be sent to the American team of riflemen, with a challenge to shoot a match on any day from 5th to 9th of July, inclusive, that may be most convenient for them, at Earl Dufferin's seat, Clandeboye. Conditions: Two sighting and fifteen scoring shots each, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; any rifle, any position; targets and scores, Wimbledon, 1874; teams of six or eight a side, as you may elect."

THE TURF.

THE NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION SPRING MEETING—THIRD DAY.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—The third day of the Spring Meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association was more favorable to the races, the weather being clear and warm, and the track, though still heavy, in better condition than on the previous two days. The attendance was large.

FIRST RACE.—Linck's Hotel stakes, for green three-year olds, which have not appeared in public prior to Jan. 1, 1875; $25 entrance, play or pay; Association to add $300; second horse to have $50. Mile heats.

The following started:

Swigert's ch. c. Steinbok	2	2	1	1
Harding's ch. c. Camargo	1	3	2	2
Williams and Owing's b. c. Worcester	4	1	3	dis.
Barnes' ch. c. George Graham	3	4	r. o.	
Darden & Co.'s gr. c. Gray Steel	6	5	r. o.	
Peine's b. c. Bayonne	5	dis.		
McGavock's b. f. Highland Vintage	7	dis.		
Franklin's ch. c. Planiroo	8	dis.		

Time—1:52, 1:51½, 1:53½, 1:56.

Pools sold on this race previous to the first heat averaged: Graham, $325; Steinbok, $150; Camargo, $115; the field, $66; Worcester, $52, and Gray Steel, $27. After the first heat Camargo sold at $220; the field, $105; Steinbok, $80. After the second heat Worcester sold at $270; the field, $280. After the third heat Steinbok sold at $700; Camargo, $100; Worcester, $95.

SECOND RACE.—The Association Purse, $250; mile and a half dash.

Elliot's ch. c. Brakesman	1
Williams & Owing's ch. c. Playmate	2

Time—2:51¼.

THIRD RACE.—The Association Purse of $150; mile and a quarter dash:

Swigert's ch. c. Egypt	1
Elliot's ch. f. Chatterbox	2
Longworthy's ch. c. Gwynn	3
Ford & Co.'s ch. c. Cumberland	dis.

Time—2:18.

Cumberland refused to run, balking after starting on the first quarter. Pools sold averaged Egypt, $320; Chatterbox, $100, and Field, $70.

POOL SELLING ON THE NASHVILLE RACES.

For this, the fourth day of the Spring Meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, the programme calls for three races; the first being a dash of a mile and a quarter for three-year olds. There will be four starters in Voltigeur, Damon, Bayonne, and Ford's bay colt by Muggins. The second race is one of two mile heats for which Arizona, Oxmore, and Orphan Girl are entered. The third race, a dash of two miles, has but one entry, Ballankeel, who will walk over for the purse of $250. The pools sold last night in this City on the first two events are as follows:

MILE AND A QUARTER.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Bayonne	$40	$60	$25	$40
Voltigeur	28	36	50	65
Damon	20	28}	35	33
Ford's colt	10	22}		
Total	$98	$146	$110	$138

TWO-MILE HEATS.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Arizona	$25	$25	$50	$70
Orphan Girl	7	7}	31	39
Oxmore	6	4}		
Total	$38	$36	$81	$109

ENTRIES TO THE SPRING MEETING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The entries to the purses of the Deerfoot Park Course for the Spring Meeting closed at Johnson's last night before a large concourse of turfmen. The entries were numerous, and the indications of a fine meeting are more promising. The entries are as follows:

3:10 CLASS.

Lewis Hoyt, Compeer, Edith, Crankey Jack, Harry B. Contevello, Little Joe, Volunteer Girl, Elizabeth, W. H. Lippencott, John W., Vulcan, Brilliant, and First of May.

3-MINUTE CLASS.

Compeer, Edith, Harry Miller, Harry B. Contevello, Volunteer Girl, Elizabeth, W. H. Lippencott, Jr., John W., Vulcan, Brilliant, and First of May.

2:45 CLASS.

Dan Ford, D. Dunley's gr. m. ——, Edith, Harry Miller, Gideon, Watson, Handy Andy, Volunteer Girl, West Side, Vulcan, and Sleepy Mary.

2:38 CLASS.

Sarah Jane, Alpha, Dunley's gr. m., Rescue, Kate Hughes, William Walsh, and Lady Blanche.

2:35 CLASS.

Modesty, Maurice Daly, Harry Gilbert, Rescue, William Walsh, Walden Maid, and Cheston.

2:33 CLASS.

Deceiver, Phil O'Neil, Jr., Lottie, White Cloud, Lady Annie.

2:30 CLASS.

Adelaide, Coroner K, White Cloud, and Walter.

SADDLE RACE.

Volunteer Girl, Cheston, Sherman, and George.

ART NOTES.

THE BELGIAN BOY-PAINTER—FOREIGN PICTURE SALES.

The *Academy* says: "The story of the wonderful child-painter, Frédéric Van der Kerkhove, that has been the talk of Brussels for some months past, has turned out to be a complete deception. An inquiry has been made into the whole affair, and it has been found that the paintings exhibited at the Cercle Artistique at Brussels are really the work of the father, an artist, of mediocre merit, and not of the poor child, who does not seem to have exhibited any remarkable artistic talent during his short life. M. Van der Kerkhove *père* even went so far as to offer to the State a certain number of the paintings attributed to his son. A contract of donation was being prepared when the inquiry above mentioned made known the true state of affairs. Under these circumstances, the Belgian Minister of the Interior begged M. Van der Kerkhove to be so kind as to withdraw his gift. The paintings in question are now being exhibited at Ghent, where they create much the same sensation as they did at Antwerp and Brussels. To the French journal *L'Art* chiefly belongs the merit of having thrown light on this curious mystification. The editor of the Brussels *Journal des Beaux Arts* still maintains the integrity of the story, and has entered on a long correspondence on the subject.

A remarkable collection of modern paintings, sixty-eight in number, by French artists, was sold recently at the Hotel Dronot, Paris, by M. Charles Pillet. The crowd of visitors was enormous and the bidding spirited. Not fewer than sixteen works by Corot, all landscapes, were disposed of at the following prices, in the order employed in the catalogue: 8,000 francs, 4,900 francs, 3,000 francs, 5,000 francs, 6,900 francs, 2,350 francs, 1,080 francs, 6,200 francs, 5,500 francs, 4,850 francs, 9,000 francs, 4,000 francs, 2,050 francs, 1,730 francs, and 1,200 francs. Also, eleven works by Courbet brought the subjoined prices: 5,600 francs, 1,600 francs, 3,950 francs, 2,050 francs, 780 francs, 1,120 francs, 1,220 francs, 1,000 francs, 1,250 francs, 1,730 francs, and 820 francs, as the numbers were set down. Five Cintreuils were adjudicated for 1,220 francs, 1,850 francs, 3,800 francs, 1,620 francs, and 920 francs. Among the others, "The Education of Achilles," by Eugene Delacroix, went for 3,050 francs; "A Young Girl with a Dog," Ribot, 3,800 francs; "The Little Cooks," same, 4,500 francs; "Head of a Woman," Ricard, and "Portrait of the Artist," 5,000 francs each; "The Golden Salver," Vollon, 5,500 francs; "Girl and Rabbit," Tassaert, 5,900 francs; "The Coquette," Stevens, 6,600 francs; "The Bath," same, 7,805 francs; "Military Combat on a Railway," Neuville, 11,500 francs; "Gleaners," Millet, 12,100 francs; "Marshy Ground," Jules Dupré, 12,500 francs. The total received was 227,215 francs.

At the sale of the Mendel collection in London, the small work by Paul Delaroche, representing the death of President Duranti, (Jean Etienne,) formerly in Prince Paul Demidoff's collection, fetched 625 guineas. Some of Gallait's historical paintings went at high rates, Mr. Pilgeram giving 2,550 guineas for "Vargas taking the Oath as President of the Council of Blood." Collins' celebrated work, "The Skittle-players," after a sharp competition, in which Mr. Wallis went as high as 2,200 guineas, fell to Mr. Agnew for an advance of 100. Two of David Roberts' pictures brought respectively 1,350 and 1,800 guineas. That which was sold for the smaller sum was once in the collection of King Louis-Philippe. Constables, Callcotts, Leslies, and Creswicks all commanded good round sums, as did, in proportion, works of minor character by Etty, Egg, Danby, and Solomon. A waterfall by Nasmyth was purchased by Mr. Agnew for £1,400. English pictures generally seemed to be in greatest request, though some excellent Shayers, put up at the beginning of the day's sale, went as bargains.

MOVEMENTS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—A large number of prominent citizens of this City and of the State called on Vice President Wilson to-day. He leaves for Memphis on Saturday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A small case of silk goods was yesterday seized by Custom-house Inspector Kane, on board the steam-ship Steinmann, from Antwerp.

Yesterday 1,550 cigars were seized by the United States Custom-house officers on board the steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.

Mr. Isaac Dayton, the Public Administrator, has paid into the City Treasurer the sum of $548 90, being moneys received by him as commissions on six estates submitted to him for adjudication during the month of April last.

Postmaster General Jewell, accompanied by Postmaster James, yesterday visited the new Post Office building, to inspect the progress of the work of fitting-up and arranging the offices of the Post Office Department of this City.

Mayor Wickham still adheres to his determination not to sign warrants for each member of the Fire Department on the ground that the charter provides that they may be made out for the aggregate amounts of the pay-roll.

Henry Bodensheim, formerly a merchant at No. 30 Vesey street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat. Bodensheim had been declared bankrupt, and his adversities in business are supposed to have been the cause of his suicide.

The Captain and Pilot of the steamer City of Hartford, which ran into and capsized scow No. 5, of McManus' Line, on Monday morning, causing the death of four children by drowning, have been notified to appear before the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors, and are expected to appear to-day.

Before Police Commissioner Voorhis yesterday, Patrolmen Timothy Harrington and Max Meires, of the Thirteenth Precinct, were arraigned for having on the 27th ult. beaten Richard Bohan, of No. 31 Lewis street, in an unnecessary and brutal manner. The officers, in their defense, attempted to show that Bohan was a dangerous desperado, but they failed. The case was referred to the board.

A new safe deposit company, recently organized and chartered for the convenience of citizens living on the west side of the City, have secured the basement and sub-basement of the new Masonic Temple on Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. The company have already elected Directors, and will be ready for business as soon as the proper changes are made in the portion of the building leased, and the safes placed in position.

The attention of Superintendent Adams is called to a row of tenements now building at the foot of East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Harlem. The walls are but eight inches thick, while the law requires structures of this description to be fully twelve inches in thickness. The builder is "Teddy" McGuire, a well-known contractor, and brother-in-law of Senator Hugh Moore. This last fact will probably explain the neglect of the Inspector to report so flagrant and dangerous a violation of the law.

Gen. Custer, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Shaler and staff, Gen. Ward and staff, Mayor Wickham, with other distinguished persons, are expected to be present at the armory in Fourteenth street this evening, at 8 o'clock, on the occasion of the presentation of colors to the Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry. The event promises to be one of the most brilliant entertainments of the season, and there is a great demand for tickets. The grand piano and several other valuable prizes belonging to the recent fair will be awarded at that time to the fortunate ticket-holders.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday, Messrs. R. De Florez, William D. Ferris, C. Harbers, Ambrose E. Kitchell, Thomas E. McCarty, Henry Pluygers, Justus Schultz, J. Hopkins Smith, Frederick Terhune, John T. Williams, and Thomas Woodward, Jr., who had been regularly proposed for membership, were approved. Messrs. Pullman, Bogart, and Floyd were appointed as Complaint Committee for the current month. An invitation to the board from John G. Dale, to dine on the City of Berlin, was received, and unanimously accepted. The board then adjourned.

At Grammar School No. 35 yesterday, Commendation Day was celebrated. Inspector Elijah H. Kimball, of the Fifth District, presided. After the Principal had called up before the thousand boys assembled in the chapel the highest eight in each class, (the Roll of Honor boys,) and commended them for their good record during April, the following gentlemen made short addresses: Ex-Gov. Seymour, Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, Judge Gilmore, of Baltimore, James W. Gerard, Inspector of the Fifth District, President Hunter, of the Normal College, and Hon. William Wood, of the Board of Education.

The committee appointed at the public meeting held at the American (Butter and Cheese) Exchange last week to confer with the Mayor and Police Commissioners, and protest against the removal of the Third Precinct Police Station from Chambers street, reported yesterday that copies of the resolution passed had been laid before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Board of Police Commissioners. An interview was had with the Police Commissioners in which the committee supported the resolutions by every argument at their command, but they were courteously informed that orders had already been given for the removal of the station, and that the board had determined to try the experiment "for the public good."

LONG ISLAND.

The Town Board of Officers of Easthampton have appointed Samuel P. Osborn, John Dayton, and George A. Conklin as Excise Commissioners, in place of those elected at the town meeting—they having refused to qualify.

Jamaica, which has for years been cursed by a great number of low liquor saloons, is likely to experience a relief from some of them, through the action of the new Board of Excise Commissioners chosen at the recent town meeting. It is understood that while they propose to grant licenses to proper applicants, they will subject every one to the closest scrutiny, and will inforce with rigor all such provisions of the law as they may have authority to execute; and all persons licensed by them will be given to understand that all deviations from the strict letter of the law will be followed by an immediate revocation of license. The Excise Board have already received between twenty and thirty applications from persons in the village of Jamaica alone, but none of them have yet been acted upon.

STATEN ISLAND.

Drs. Anderson and Lea held, yesterday, an inquest upon the body of Frank McAdams, who died at Police Head-quarters, Stapleton, on Wednesday morning. The verdict runs that he died from the excessive use of liquor. The body of McAdams was interred in St. Peter's burying-ground.

Mr. Julius Credo, Treasurer of Edgewater, will commence the sales of property for unpaid taxes at the Village Hall, Stapleton, on Wednesday next. Many delinquents have already come forward and paid their back taxes, and most of the property disposed of at last year's sales has been redeemed by the owners, upon payment of costs and fifteen per cent.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new settlement of Pelham Manor, on the line of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, is making rapid progress. A handsome church edifice for the Presbyterian Society recently organized in that locality is approaching completion. Four pretty cottages, and a larger and more costly dwelling are in the course of erection.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, have re-elected Capt. Carville, of Company F, New-Rochelle, Secretary of the Board, and Capt. Hay, of Company D, of Tuckahoe, Treasurer. Chaplain Rev. W. S. Coffey, Capt. Broughton, and Capt. McOwens were appointed a Committee on the State of the Regiment. Major De Witt, Capt. Chatfield, and Capt. Walcott were appointed a Committee on Finance. It was decided that the regiment should visit Port Chester on Decoration Day.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Samuel U. F. Odell, senior partner of the banking-house of Barclay & Livingston, Beaver street, New-York, is reported to be in a dying condition at his residence in Sands street in this city.

At the annual election of the Eckford Baseball Club yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, David Brown; Vice President, George H. Clair; Secretory, George W. Light; Treasurer, Charles D. Vandyke; Steward, Thomas Turner; Sergeant at Arms, E. Ketcham; Directors, William L. Lancluge, Jr., William S. Duryea, H. E. Leman.

The divorce case of Georgi against Georgi was again before the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday on an application of defendant's counsel for a decree ordering the plaintiff to pay his wife a certain amount weekly for support and maintenance. It was alleged by counsel that the Illinois divorce obtained by Georgi was procured without the knowledge of his wife, and that the Illinois court had no jurisdiction over her person. Counsel therefore moved that the divorce be set aside. Judge Gilbert reserved his decision.

NEW-JERSEY.

Prof. Edward Judson has been installed Pastor of the Orange Baptist Church.

Mrs. McHale, whose throat was cut by her husband some weeks ago, at Bull's Ferry, and who has since been under treatment at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, has so far recovered as to be able to walk about the building.

Some excitement was created in Jersey City on Wednesday night by a statement that some of the graves in St. Peter's Cemetery were being desecrated to make room for a railroad track. The rumor spread so rapidly that before midnight a crowd of about 300 men had assembled in the grave-yard, but they discovered nothing except that a few bodies had been removed from the paupers' ground and taken to another portion of the cemetery to make room for a railroad track.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sussex Railroad, John I. Blair, Martin Ryerson, Joseph Coult, S. T. Scranton, D. C. Blair, Moses Taylor, W. E. Dodge, Percy R. Pyne, Edwin F. Hatfield, Jr., John Linn, and Benjamin Courtright were elected Directors.

The trial of Catharine Cronk for the shooting of James Luke at Wanague, was resumed yesterday morning in the Passaic County Courts, Judge Barkalow presiding. Several witnesses were examined, but their testimony was simply a repetition of that given by previous witnesses. The interest in the case was revived when the defendant was called and placed upon the stand. She testified to the particulars of the shooting as they have already been published. The case will be given to the jury today.

Catharine Smith, Margaret O'Rourke, Amelia Roundtree, and Bridget Murphy, while drunk last night at No. 34 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, became engaged in a quarrel, and in the fight a kerosene-oil lamp was upset. The burning oil flew upon the dress of Bridget Murphy, setting fire to her clothing. She ran into the street, thereby fanning the flames, and by the time assistance was rendered she was so badly burned about the face and breast that it is thought she cannot possibly recover. Her companions were arrested.

At an early hour yesterday morning ex-Officer Chambers discovered a moving light in the Porter M. E. Church, on Bergen-line avenue, West Hoboken, and on looking through the window he saw a man prowling about the premises. Assistance was procured and a descent made on the church, when the burglar enveloped himself in a table-cloth and gave utterance to a series of sepulchral groans with the evident intention of leading his pursuers to suppose that he was a disembodied spirit, but the ruse did not succeed, and he was captured and taken to the lock-up, where it was discovered that he was Jacob Adriance, a son of the sexton of the church. The prisoner was confined in the bell tower, but before morning he succeeded in making his escape by forcing open the door.

A SENSITIVE COUNCILMAN.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "Mr. Hogg, of the second branch of the City Council, at his own request has been excused from further serving on the Joint Committee on Highways, composed of Messrs. Browning, Lewis, and Kernan of the first branch, and Kirk, Hogg, and Rinehart of the second branch. Mr. Hogg said he had a number of times been asked by persons if it was necessary for them to pay to have their measures acted on by that committee. It was not pleasant for him to serve on a committee of which such questions were asked by any one. He, of course, told the persons inquiring that it was not necessary, nor was it right, for any one to have to pay for such service. He was willing to serve anywhere except on this committee. In response to remarks of Mr. Kirk, Mr. Hogg said he did not intend any reference in what he had said to Mr. Kirk or Mr. Rinehart, the other members of the committee from the second branch."

A STEAMER SUNK IN SALEM CREEK, N. J.

SALEM, N. J., May 6.—The steamer Major Reybold, on her up trip from this city this morning, struck on an obstruction near the mouth of the Salem Creek, and was so much disabled as to be unable to proceed on her way. She took in water very rapidly, and was run ashore in a sinking condition. The passengers were taken off by a tug-boat, and brought back to this city.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, for Glasgow.—Mrs. S. R. A. Dalley, Charles S. Dalley, Miss J. H. Maclay, Parker H. Reed, M. V. Bigne, Mrs. Bigne, Miss Annie Gannon, Miss C. Gannon, Miss C. Dooley, Mrs H. Adams, John M. Murdoch, Mrs. Murdoch, and infant, R. S. Priddy, Mrs. Priddy, Ellen Priddy, Ernest Priddy, Maud Priddy, Alice Priddy, and infant, A. Winmill, Capt. N. C. Wake, William H. J. Cleary, Alexander Demeter, Robert Ritchie, James M. Trimble, Rev. P. M. Jarn, Rev. A. Bre, Rev. V. Gavarol, Mr. Kavafish, Mr. Cailhouet, Alfred Weldhen, David Nearden, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Kellar and three children, Mrs. Black, Mary Black, Malcolm Black, Mrs. A. Fitzgerald, Edward Beaumont, Mrs. Beaumont, Anna A. Hazard, K. Smith, William Hamilton, William Forbes, William Bates.

In steam-ship City of Houston.—C. I. Walbran, S. Gilbert, Miss Kirkham, servant for Mrs. Girhard.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—J. G. Adair and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Anthon, two Misses Anthon, three children, and nurse, Stanton Blake, Mr. Barmore, Marquis and Marquise de Bassano and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Bickford, Lieut. Bradford, W. P. Clyde, Miss Colame, Condo Masherke, C. M. Congreve, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Curwin, Jr., Mr. Davey, C. Dixon, Hon. Garnet Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, two children, and three maids, J. Townsend French, W. G. Gulland, Mrs. Hankin, Sister Helen, C. Homfray, George Hookham, L. Hughes, Mrs. James, J. T. Johnston, Mr. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kew, Mr. Knight, nurse and child, P. F. Landa, J. A. Leslie, Mrs. Lemercier, Miss Lemercier, F. Llado, J. G. Marriott; A. McKinley, J. Miller, Motono Morimichi, R. Nicholson, B. A. Park, W. Renshaw, Miss Scott, Dr. C. E. Brown-Sequard, infant, and nurse, Mr. C. Brown-Sequard, Miss Shoemacher, Miss Shoemacher, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Miss Stokes, Miss C. Stokes, three children, man-servant, and maid-servant, Mr. J. O. Swinney, Mr. B. Willson, Mr. R. B. Symington, Miss Symington, Mrs. Tebbitt, maid, and infant, Lieut. E. Tillman, Mr. Van Duzer, Mrs. G. S. West, Miss Wheelwright, Mr. and Mrs. Whitwell, Miss Whitwell, Rev. and Mrs. R. Young, Capt. C. W. Raymond.

In steam-ship Andes, from Savanilla.—Hamilton E. Towle, B. M. Douglass, S. F. Flagg, I. F. Ogleastro, Pedro A. Roca, Emile Lespin, D. B. Gross, M. Le Brun, Miss Fletcher, Bishop Venables, wife, children, and servant, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. and Miss Huntington, Judge and Mrs. J. R. Gowan, H. R. Archer, M. Pino, L. Isaacs and son, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Perley, Thomas F. Perley, Col. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Bailey, Mrs. Chappell, Capt. A. Outre, Frank L. Tinker, Mrs. Bryant, T. J. Porter, John R. Baxter, Mrs. Wesle, Miss E. Claffy, A. Schick, A. Cuamberlain, Thomas Cahill, C. J. Mulder, H. W. Livingston.

In Steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg.—Dr. and Mrs. H. Garrignes and family, A. Falck, S. Moller and four children, Bartha Babr, R. Feuerstein, C. Smidt, L. Von Graf, M. Evler, C. De Groot, A. H. Hamann, Herm. Sontag and daughter, Rev. and Mrs. J. Linego, Clara Spohr, H. Pertersen, Marie Jeppeson, A. V. Windisch, M. Schulze and two daughters, Carl Wezersick, Moritz and Albert Kinz, Emma Kinz, Minna Muhlhaeuser and daughter, Samuel Lederer, Edward Port and family, E. Margraw, Mary Sand, Salina Pegraw, Mary Ladd, E. Brentano, James Ager and family, E. Boit, Samuel Boit.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:51 | Sun sets....7:02 | Moon sets..10:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:20 | Gov. Island.10:09 | Hell Gate...11:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, May 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co; City of Houston, Deering, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ship Essex, (Br.,) Ransom, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Oscar II., (Norw.,) Michaelson, Konigsberg, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Gustav Adolph, (Swed.,) Terntröm, Lubec, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Brig Pearl, Brightman, Port Spain, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. George A. Pierce, Kelley, Salem; Crusade, Mullin, New-Haven.

Barge Potomac, Jones, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hellespont, (Br.,) Perrian, Palermo March 8, and Gibralter 14th, with mdse. to Phelps, Brothers & Co. April 30, lat. 36 40, lon. 56 03, passed the wreck of a bark with mizzen mast standing, main mast gone about ten feet from the deck, and foremast close to the deck, bulwarks washed away, stern knocked out, hatches off, and sea washing over her; no name visible, and supposed to be timber loaded; appear to have been in that condition but a short time.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool April 24, Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 94 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. April 26, lat. 51 16 N., lon. 12 54 W., passed British ship Strathearn, bound W. 30th, lat. 47 19 N., lon. 37 20 W., British ship Charles Charliner, standing N.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Swift, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship St. Fillans, (of Greenock,) Cotter, Calcutta Dec. 21, with mdse. to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie. Had light winds to lat. 27.11 S., lon. 53.36 E., where experienced a hurricane from E. round to N. W.; passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 15, St. Helena 28th, and crossed the equator March 18 in lon. 27.30; passed Bermuda April 23, and since had a succession of westerly gales and heavy sea, in which stove bulwarks, &c.; Jan. 29, lat. 26.34, lon. 56.27 E., spoke bark Matilda Atheling, (Br.,) from Hong Kong for London; Feb. 8, lat. 32 08 S., lon. 33 10 E., spoke ship Eme, (Br.,) from Java for Falmouth, 31 ds. out; 17th, lat. 30 40 S., lon. 12 43 E., spoke ship Persia, (Br.,) from Coringa for London, 49 ds. out; March 18, on the equator, lon. 27 30, spoke ship William Yeo, (Br.,) from Newport for Singapore, 23 ds. out; 23d, lat. 1 25 N., lon. 29.37, spoke bark Gentoo, hence for Bombay: April 6, lat. 20 45, lon. 47 05, spoke bark Ellen, (Br.,) from Montevideo for Antwerp, 63 ds. out.

Bark Ella Vose, Doody, (new, 884 tons,) of and from Halifax 7 ds., in ballast to J. A. Whitney & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Port Spain, Trinidad, 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had light E. and N. E. winds to Hatteras, and been 4 ds. from thence with N. E. and N. W. gales; left in port bark Golden Fleece, brig Britannia, and schr. Addie G. Bryant, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Minnie Miller, (of Portland,) Davis, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton. Is bound to Bridgeport.

Brig San Antonio, (Span.,) Martinez, Truxillo 30 ds., with mdse. to Eggers & Heinlein. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. S. C. Noyes, (of Newburyport,) Bradley, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Moro Castle, J. K. Lawrence, Victor Puig, A. D. Merritt, J. L. Mott, Nellie Grant, Phebe, Charlie Cobb, Carrie B. Clark, Mary E. Mangum, R. T. Clark, Bill Baxter, all for New-York, wtg.

Schr. Martha T. Pike, (of Newburyport,) Howard, Harbor Island 7 ds., with pine-apples to F. J. Montell & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Miantonomoh, for New-York in 2 ds.

Schr. David Ames, (of Rockland,) Ames, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to H. B. Brown & Co.

Schr. Wardwell, Bergman, Jeremie 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to Wilson & Asmus. Left in port schr. Isaac Oliver, hence, arr. April 21.

Schr. Pride of the East, (of Calais,) Lord, San Juan del Norte, (Nic.,) 20 ds., with hides, rubber, and cocoanuts to Stewart Bros.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf.

Schr. A. E. Stevens, Montgomery, Baltimore.
Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Rogers, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Escort, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. H. Skinner, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. Vermilion, Pond, New-Haven.
Schr. Eva, James, Virginia.
Schr. J. K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.
Schr. E. J. Hamilton, Mills, Virginia.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Statman, Virginia.
Schr. Annie May, Simpson, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.
Schr. H. R. Seavey, Trask, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. G. C. Morris, Endicott, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. Vashti Sharp, Lee, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Annie Turner, Marshall, Norfolk, for Newark.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Matthews, Richmond, Va.
Schr. M. V. Duncan, Duncan, Virginia.
Schr. Elizabeth, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Frances, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. Eclipse, Conkling, Virginia.
Schr. S. E. Jayne, Acton, Virginia.
Schr. W. P. Cox, Thomas, Virginia.
Schr. P. A. Saunders, Smith, Virginia. April 4, off Cape Henry, lost deck load and foresail.
Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Fall River, for Baltimore.
Schr. J. G. Fall, Nickerson, Somerset.
Schr. Dreadnaught, Saunders, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. William Whitehead, Titus, Providence.
Schr. George S. Allison, Leet, Providence.
Schr. Decatur Oakes, Allen, Providence.
Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence.
Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Nelson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Marcena Munson, Jr., Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. C. Huntington, Butler, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henrietta, Chatfield, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Martha P. King, Blivens, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. New Regulus, Dehart, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ontario, Burdick, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Minquas, Heavy, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Florence, Sackett, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Sea Bird, Stanley, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Alida, Brown, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. E. Flower, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Griffin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hattie Collins, Collins, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. F. C. Hall, Lyons, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. Applegate, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Kate McLean, McLean, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Manlove, Cushman, Elizabethport.
Schr. Hudson, Root, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Ella Jane, Smith, Bridgeport.
Schr. Bloomer, McLeary, Gloucester.
Schr. May Queen, Bradstreet, Gloucester.
Schr. Everglade, Mason, Gloucester.
Schr. Mary E. Lee, Lee, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Casper, Lawson, Hull, Millstone Point.
WIND—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

United States steamer Powhattan, with monitor in tow; steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Crescent City, for Havana; City of Houston, for Bermuda; brig Geo. Gilchrist, for Sagua.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 6.—Sld. for the United States, Marryat, Western Chief, Antelope, Mary Lowerison, Florella, Arcturus, Exile, Mabel.

Passed Copenhagen May 1, Dunstanborough.

Arr. from the United States on the 4th inst., Borneo, Minnie H. Gerow, Freihandel, Calvin F. Baker, Charles.

Arr. on the 5th inst., Mathilde Christine, Egersund, Atlantic, (the last two in the Channel.)

Arr. on the 6th inst., City of Tanjore, Oscar, Breidablik, Liverpool, Ben Nevis, Harrington, Glitner.

Also arr. Rebekka.

MOVILLE, May 6.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York April 24, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

FURNITURE.

W. J. GRAHAM,
Manufacturer of
LOOKING-GLASSES
and
PICTURE FRAMES,
82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Dr. J. P. BLIVEN and Dr. W. A. JAMES, at No. 445 Grand st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—May 1, 1875.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.
THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.
W. L. STRONG & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, with $2,000 or $3,000; undoubted references given and required. Address or call on W. T., between 10 and 1 o'clock. No. 79 John st., up stairs.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION wants work in a wholesale business where he can invest his capital; references given and required. Address B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO MRS. SARAH A. ROSENTHAL, deceased, of the City of New-York, will please call and settle the same at No. 42 Clinton place, (south east corner 8th st. and University place,) New-York City. GEO. W. HOLLAND, Administrator.

WILL MR. WILLIAM JOHN ELLIOTT, late of Portsmouth, send his present address to H. B., No. 117 Chancery lane, London, England.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1875.

TO QUARRYMEN AND LUMBER-DEALERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, from quarrymen and lumber-dealers only, until noon of the 11th day of May, 1875, for the following materials, to be used in the construction of the Bullock's Point Light-house, Providence River, R. I.

The lumber is to be delivered upon the wharf, at the Light-house Depot, Staten Island, N. Y., and the bid must so state it. The stone is to be delivered upon the site of the work, at Bullock's Point, and the bid will so state it.

LUMBER, &c.

1,718 feet (B. M.) yellow pine framing timber.
6,550 feet (B. M.) white pine framing timber.
3,860 feet (B. M.) white pine sheathing boards.
1,850 feet (B. M.) yellow pine flooring boards.
2,000 feet (B. M.) clear white pine for siding, &c.

STONE, &c.

150 tons of granite rip-rap stone, irregular in shape, weighing one to three tons each.
2,162 cubic feet of cut granite for pier, as per drawings to be furnished.
1,488 cubic feet rough stone for backing of pier.
9,130 common North River bricks.

Each bid will be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned that if the bid is accepted the bidder will enter into and carry out a contract for the work. Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned. J. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Third Light-house District.

NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW-ZEALAND, AND SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE—ENLARGEMENT OF TIME FOR RECEIPT OF TENDERS FOR MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmasters General of New South Wales and New-Zealand are prepared to receive, on or before the 1st day of June next, tenders for the conveyance of mails between those Colonies and San Francisco, once each way in every four weeks during a period of not exceeding eight years from the commencement of the service.

Full particulars of the number and description of ships required to be employed, the character of the service, the routes to be traversed, the regulations to be observed, and the conditions of the contract, with forms of tender, may now be obtained at the office of E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., C.B., the British Consul General at New-York, where the form of contract the contractors will be required to enter into, and the form of bond to be given, if a bond be required, may be seen.

Tenders are to be delivered to one of the Agents General in London of the said Colonies not later than the day above named.

Dated this 5th day April, 1875.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1875.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from iron manufacturers only until noon of the 11th day of May, 1875, for the metal-work for completion of the superstructure (dwelling and tower) for the light-house for South-west Ledge, entrance to New-Haven harbor, Long Island Sound, in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, bonds, and other information can be obtained from Major P. C. Hains, Engineer, Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.; Major F. Harwood, Light-house Engineer, Baltimore, Md., and from the undersigned.

I. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers,
Engineer Third Light-house District.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1875, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for the term of one year, commencing June 15, 1875.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

The BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY have to-day sold their interest in their store-house and improvements at No. 360 West street, to Messrs. ROWE & DENMAN, who will continue the sale of building material for their own account at the above-mentioned premises.

All claims against the company will be promptly paid on presentation by the Treasurer, Marc Eidlitz, Box No. 66 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 24 Murray st., who is also authorized to collect all debts due the company.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.
JOSEPH SMITH, President.
J. J. TUCKER, Secretary.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,
RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Medea—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Hunchback—Miss Adelaide Neilson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Road to Ruin—Mr H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle—Yacup—Mr. George W. Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Promenade Concert and Flag Presentation.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of The Times sent to Subscribers in the United States.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M

One of the witnesses in the Beecher case, the other day, told the court that, in his opinion, "the relation of the sexes was a department of human life which should be relegated to the will and conscience of the individuals concerned; that the law should not interfere with the relations of the sexes, so far as the affections were concerned." Does it not almost seem that this view is held by other persons over in Brooklyn besides the witness in question, and does not that fact account for much that is otherwise wholly inexplicable in the present case?

It is not often, unfortunately, that Protestants are willing to make as many personal sacrifices for their religion as the Catholics are always ready to do for theirs. That is one reason why Catholicism has so firmly held its ground through so many centuries. Even now, the noblest ecclesiastical building ever erected in this City, or in the United States, is slowly going up in Fifth avenue, and where does the money for it come from? Largely out of the pockets of poor Irish servants, some of whom we have known to give as much as five or eight dollars a month out of their wages to this one special object. How often do we find Protestants ready to make the same sacrifices in proportion to their means? Very seldom—and it is for that reason that we feel justified in mentioning an instance of rare liberality which has just been afforded by Mr. Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*. He has given the large sum of $100,000—which most of us would look upon as a handsome fortune—toward Dr. Hall's new church. We should not have referred to this private incident but for the hope that examples of this kind may lead others to stand by their Churches, and assist them to the utmost extent of the means. That kind of devotion to the Church has always been a marked characteristic of the Catholics, and it is one which does them no little honor.

We commend to the attention of property-owners the Rapid-transit bill of Senator Moore, which we publish this morning. It is a measure whose general purport meets the approval of all property-owners in the upper half of the City, and whose intention will be indorsed by the people of the entire City. But it is perfectly obvious that the conferring of ample powers on certain Commissioners to determine the route of a steam railroad through the streets of the City will have practical results of which individual property-owners may not be prepared to approve. Communication between the City Hall and the Harlem River in half an hour is an extremely desirable thing to every resident on this island, but when the route comes to be selected, the people whose first-floor windows will be placed in full view of an elevated railroad, may find some reason to grumble. The amended Constitution relegates the objections of such citizens to the consideration of Commissioners, to be appointed by the Supreme Court. If they should determine that the road is a public necessity, these objections will be set aside. The bill has passed the Senate and is likely to pass the Assembly without opposition, so that any suggestions with a view to its amendment had better be made promptly.

The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce last evening was marked by several interesting speeches. Mr. Bryant, in concluding some remarks on the press, gave this bit of counsel: "I would not advise any of those who hear me to drop an honestly and healthily conducted journal because of disagreeing with it on some single question, though it seems to them important." This is sensible advice, but superfluous. Men who have wit enough to see the force of such a suggestion do not need it. Those who are guilty of the stupidity referred to will not understand Mr. Bryant's recommendation; they will only follow it, when they see, as they invariably do, that they cannot get on without such a paper as he mentions, and that their "dropping" it hurts no one so much as themselves.

Mr. Fernando Wood at the same dinner made a number of rather startling propositions. One was that we should have a "ship canal from Lake Erie or Lake Oswego or Lake Champlain to the Hudson." It is obvious that there may be some engineering difficulties in the way of a first-class ship-canal from "Lake Oswego" which Mr. Wood's ardent mind may have underestimated. Such a canal from Lake Champlain, too, would be open to the objection that it would start practically from nowhere, unless our Canada friends—whom the orator regards as our determined rivals in trade—should kindly assist to a connection with the St. Lawrence. But Mr. Wood's transportation schemes are mere trifles compared to his project for Municipal government. This, he believes, should consist entirely of "one man with the power to appoint and remove all subordinates of every class," with a term of not less than ten years, and an absolute prohibition of all interference for a similar term by the Legislature. No one will deny that this would give us a very good government—or a very bad one. As Mr. Wood indirectly cites his own administration as a modest illustration of what his proposed system would lead to, perhaps our readers can decide for themselves which it will be.

A brief lecture on the subject of strikes, delivered yesterday in the District of Columbia Police Court, is cordially commended to persons who think it a fine thing to quit work and then violently endeavor to deter others from working. The occasion was the arraignment of three men who were "on a strike" for higher wages, and who had riotously engaged with others in frightening peaceable laborers, who were engaged in earning their daily bread. The lecturer was the Police Judge, who reminded the culprits that every man had a right to decide for himself at what wages he would work, but no man had law or justice on his side when he sought to intimidate others. This is the sum and substance of all that can be or need be said on the subject of forcible interference with men who choose to labor on any terms agreed upon between themselves and their employers. It is a pity that in this free and enlightened country there are persons so densely ignorant as to need any inculcation of this wholesome lesson. Those who do not profit by this plain truth stand in peril of being overtaken by the penalty visited upon the Washington rioters, who were offered an alternative of fine or imprisonment.

The memorial addressed by the Controller to the Assembly Committee on Cities on the subject of the Booth bills, repealing and amending certain chapters of Tweed legislation, shows very forcibly the absurdity of the present attitude of the Mayor and Common Council in regard to these needed reforms. As has already been fully explained in these columns, both Mayor and Aldermen are fully committed to the principle of each and all of these measures. In reporting the bills, the committee cannot possibly shelter itself behind the plea that they are not approved by the local authorities. The Aldermen proposed to draft bills having a purpose precisely similar; and because some one else has supplied their omission to do so, that is no reason why they should turn round now and adopt a policy in direct contradiction of their own resolutions.

"TERMINAL CHARGES" ONCE MORE.

The charges incurred by grain in its long journey from the principal producing States of the West to the sea-board constitute a subject in which the whole country is greatly interested. While the element of cost of transportation is by no means the only one in the problem offered to the agricultural States, nor, perhaps, even the principal one, it is sufficiently important to make any contribution of clearly-established facts regarding it interesting to the mercantile community. On this ground the report of the Senate Committee on Terminal Charges, which we published yesterday morning, is well worth attention. It sets forth with considerable precision the various items in the cost of getting grain from the hold of a canal-boat, after its arrival in this port, to the bottom of a foreign-bound vessel. The sum of these items is, according to the committee, in the close neighborhood of $5 for each 100 bushels. This sum is made up as follows: Weighing, 75 cents; elevating, 75 cents; storage, 75 cents; lighterage, $1 25; "charge to vessel," 62½ cents to 80 cents; clearing, 25 cents, and the remainder is set down to towing, wharfage and Harbor-master's fees. On the other hand, the same grain is subjected at Buffalo to a series of charges amounting, on the average, according to the committee, to $2 82 per 100 bushels. The sum, therefore, of terminal charges, at both ends of the canal route, is $7 82 per 100 bushels. The committee conclude that these charges are "unreasonably high;" that in consequence of them "new and competing routes have been opened, the commerce of the canals" has been "crippled," and the interests of the carriers seriously threatened." If not checked, the committee believe that this state of things will result in the "destruction of the commerce of the State."

We are not inclined to dispute the committee's conclusions touching the importance or probable consequences of the rate of terminal charges which they have discovered. It is well that these should be discussed, and if there is any way in which the charges can be reduced, without incurring risk of greater difficulties than these interpose, by all means let it be done. But the committee propose no such method. They content themselves with a vague and indefinite suggestion that "the Legislature should second any proposition that will consummate these results"—that is, that will secure for the State the benefit of reduced terminal charges. This is all very well, so far as it goes, but it obviously does not go far. Who is to make the proposition referred to by the committee? Whoever may undertake to do so will find an intricate and not very pleasant task on hand.

So far as the Legislature is concerned, it has no clear power in the premises. The persons who make these charges and the persons who pay them are entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Legislature, so far as that transaction goes. Both are free agents. The Legislature can provide that any contract made by or between them shall be observed. It cannot say what the contract shall be. That is not in its field, and it will be a sorry day for the interests of all concerned when such matters are included in its field.

It was very generally alleged, at the time that this matter was referred to the Canal Committee of the Senate, that the reference was intended to secure in some way an offset to the canal investigation. That was supposed to be the motive of Mr. Jarvis Lord, its prime instigator. If any such intention existed, it has been brought to naught. We cannot see how the utmost ingenuity even of a "boss" canal contractor could get out of this report any consolation for the exposure which the canal thieves have suffered both through the columns of The Times and officially. There may have been a notion that a hue and cry raised against the proprietors of the elevators at Buffalo and New-York would drown the charges against the Canal Ring. But it was an absurd notion. The worse the terminal charges are, the more oppressive becomes the extortion of the Ring. If carriers are fleeced by private corporations, it is the more reason why they should not be plundered by the State.

We notice that the committee report that the facts which they give in regard to terminal charges at Buffalo "should have an important influence in determining the propriety of reducing the tolls on the canals." But how? The committee show that there is very nearly a monopoly in the elevating business at Buffalo, and that the charges of the company which has secured the monopoly are such as apparently yield large profits. But what has this to do with the propriety of the Legislature's reducing the tolls on the canals? That is a question which is much talked of, but not very thoroughly understood. At present it is plainly a subordinate matter. The first thing for the Legislature to do is to secure an honest and economical management of the canals. *That* would be the best contribution it could make to a reduction of the tolls, and the latter can never be permanently had until the former is fairly gained.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The reflective reader of cable telegrams must, in these days, be frequently tempted to wonder why it is that Europe should be two or three times a week announced to be on the brink of war. The most obvious reasons that present themselves are these: Germany has taken possession of certain provinces which France is resolved to wrest from her again, and Germany is very much disturbed at the rapid progress which France is making toward military reorganization. When a nation has been warned that it must fight a foreign foe at some time, it very naturally prefers to take up that open challenge before its adversary is fully prepared to meet it on equal terms. The nominal strength of the French Army on a peace footing, is at present half a million of men, and the troops available for active service in time of war number over a million. These are figures which, on paper, fully correspond with the effective strength of the German Army, and it only needs a few years of military reorganization to render them of equal value in the field.

The public opinion of France has declared as decidedly as the voice of any nation can do, that it means to have a war of revenge against Germany. It is, therefore, perfectly intelligible that all the rumors of impending war should be traced home to Germany's desire to have out her quarrel with France before the territorial organization of the French Army has reached a point where it can compare in effectiveness as well as in numbers with the German Army itself. But, then, there must be two parties to a quarrel, and if France is determined not to fight just yet, it is not very easy to see how Germany is to compel her to do so. The fact is, as any one who looks at the map of Europe may clearly understand, Germany is not so much afraid of France as she is of France *plus* some Northern or Eastern ally. Could the German Empire be fairly secure of the neutrality of Russia and the friendship of Austria for all time coming, it could readily afford to dismiss all fears of the hostile intentions of its vanquished foe beyond the Rhine. We imagine that Germany would have been still safer had the Rhine continued to be her frontier on that side, but with two such formidable outworks in the enemy's territory as Strasburg and Metz, she is certainly as safe as if her boundary extended to the Rhone, and she was intrenched behind the bulwark of mountains that stretches from the Ardennes to the Gulf of Lyons.

With France single-handed, Germany will always be ready to deal, but Germany may well view with disquiet the possibility of France ever entering the field reinforced by the alliance of Russia or the support of Austria and Italy. To defend two, not to say three, frontiers against foreign invasion would tax the whole military power even of the German Empire, and that thought is at the root of a good deal of German policy which cool observers find to be somewhat inexplicable. In the first place, when war comes, as come it must, it is of vital importance that the Empire should be united. But it will not be united if half of it continues to regard the Pope as only one stage below the Supreme Being, and is forced into a war of which the Pope does not approve. Hence the necessity of testing, in the first instance, just how much the attachment of the German Catholic to Fatherland outweighs his allegiance to a foreign priest. If German Catholicism will not bear the strain of seeing Bishops and priests cast into prison for the breach of laws binding on them as German citizens, then it is perfectly certain that it cannot bear the strain of serving against a foreign foe whom the Pope has blessed, and in favor of a cause which the Pope has banned.

In the next place, the present position of Russia, in the European state system, is largely dependent on the life of the present Emperor. The foreign policy of St. Petersburg is the will of the Czar, and there is some probability that the successor of Alexander II. may not be quite so close an ally of Germany as the safety of the Empire imperatively requires. As for Austria, and her tendency to affiliate with Italy, that is a matter which might give Germany some uneasiness, were Prince Bismarck disposed to push to its utmost limits the theory that the Pope is still an independent sovereign, without territory and military power indeed, but still possessing officers and subjects in every State in Europe. If a minor State like Belgium must be held responsible for the manifestoes of Ultramontane Bishops, then a first-class power like Italy cannot, obviously, escape the responsibility for the fulminations of the Pontiff of whom the Bishops are merely the agents and mouthpieces. In this way the pursuit of what we may call the leading policy of Germany—that, namely, of internal union and military preparedness—is apt, when pushed to the lengths which Prince Bismarck has recently approved, to increase the dangers of the Empire from without. When it becomes necessary to keep in view so many political contingencies as we have referred to, it need hardly to be wondered at if war should come to be regarded as the shortest way out of a situation so full of perplexity and danger. One thing only can be predicted with certainty about such a struggle, and that is that, come when it may, it must necessarily involve the principal nations of Europe, and must end in changing the whole distribution of territory from the North Sea to the Dardanelles.

FRANCE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Americans are indebted to the French for an admirable exhibit of the relations of foreign nations to the Centennial Exhibition. The report, signed by M. De Lafayette and his colleagues on the French Parliamentary Commission, is not only marked with a spirit of amity and goodwill to us as a people, but it presents in the strongest possible light the advantages which foreign exhibitors may secure by representation at our Centennial Exposition; and it sets at rest all of the objections which timid persons have raised for the benefit of hesitating strangers. It is not necessary that we should quote all the fine things that have been said before now about the "traditional friendship" existing between France and the United States. The name of the Chairman of the commission instantly revives some of the pleasantest memories of our own history as connected with that of France. So long as we revere the name of Washington, that of Lafayette will receive the spontaneous and hearty homage of the American people. And it is a happy chance that now revives those patriotic and glorious memories with which these names are inseparably connected. But, whatever may be sentimentally said of our old relations with France, we have a newer right to claim her friendship and to expect from her a generous response to the invitation which we have extended to her while we are preparing to celebrate our national Centennial. We have a right to expect the cordial sympathy and representation of all civilized nations. And we are glad that we have already received from so many sources a hearty acceptance of our unaffected expressions of friendliness and welcome. It is pleasant to know that a finer feeling than that of mere interest prompts France to send a goodly exhibit to our Exposition; and if England demands more space at the Centennial Exhibition than at Vienna—as she does—we may honestly take this as another manifestation of the international good-fellowship in which we find ourselves with the peoples and powers of other lands.

Coming to questions of immediate and practical moment, we find in the report presented to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, by M. De Lafayette and his colleagues, a very clear statement of the exact status of the Centennial Exhibition. The authors of the report have at once comprehended the somewhat anomalous relation which the Government of the United States bears to an enterprise which, according to our theory and practice, could in no case be a governmental affair. It is not easy for people accustomed to see the Government regulate the price of daily food and the smallest concerns of men, to understand how our own can hold itself aloof from what is conceded to be a national affair, except in that limited degree in which our Republican form permits an auxiliary sanction of a corporate work. But the French Commission sum up the powers, duties, privileges, and limitations of the management of the American Centennial Commission in a way that certainly leaves no room for future misunderstanding. They show that an act of Congress authorized the Exposition and constituted the commission which was appointed by the President; that an Executive proclamation declared the Exposition open, within certain limits of time, to all nations of the earth; that the President had formally addressed invitations to princes, potentates, and powers; that Congress had appropriated half a million for the purpose of defraying the expenses of organization, and that Congress has also made due provision for the free importation and re-exportation of all foreign goods or products designed for exhibition, and not sold or consumed on American territory.

Some smaller, but possibly not less important, questions have been met by the complete statement of the French Commission. It is shown that though the Exposition Company is an association incorporated under local law, rather than a governmental undertaking, pure and simple, it is amply equipped with financial securities, as well as indorsed by the Government of the United States. Ten millions of dollars, of which six millions may be claimed as subscribed, is conceded to be a sufficient capital. And it is expressly announced, on the authority of the Attorney General of the United States, that no failure on the part of the management can subject the property of foreign exhibitors to seizure on account of liabilities incurred by the commission. This may seem a superfluous statement, but to those foreigners who remember the troubles of the New-York "World's Fair" it has its importance. Property rights in models exposed, as well as designs and trade-marks, are guaranteed so thoroughly that the French Commission say that they will follow the example of England and Austria, and rest satisfied with the expressions of assurance received from America. France has so tardily arrived at definite action on the subject of exhibiting goods at the Centennial that some delay in closing the entries has been necessary; but it is thought that the additional three months' grace will be sufficient to insure a brilliant display of what the commission style "the incomparable *chefs d'œuvres* which adorn French museums, as well as the most remarkable products of French national manufactures of Sevres, Gobelins, and Beauvais." To secure this a central commission for active work is asked, and an appropriation of money by the National Assembly is expected. The liberality with which space, motive power, and other necessaries are conceded, without cost, by the Exposition is noted as unusual.

Now, with all these facts and lucid statements, we may confidently appeal to the cordial sympathy and co-operation of the civilized world. With what some may consider the limitations of a republican form of government, we have been able to offer to friendly nations an opportunity for generous competition in industrial and natural products which shall be profitable, safe, and brilliant. Our first intention was a purely local exposition. It was thought fitting that our first hundred years of national existence should be rounded with a show of material wealth and progress. We do not wish to be the sole spectators of our own display. We invite hither all people. They may bring with them their trophies in the arts of peace. Hence our World's Fair. It is a handsome and noble thing that our old friends across the sea have so warmly responded. We welcome France, as we shall welcome all who choose to come.

WHAT IS A LIBEL?

Less than a month ago we directed attention to the remarkable result of a libel suit against the London *Athenæum*. A sum of something like seven thousand dollars was awarded by a jury in Edinburgh on account of a book criticism which, as we then stated, all reasonable men would agree to consider as fairly within the bounds of right and justice. The report of a similar trial, hardly less remarkable and not a little perplexing, comes to us among our recent European files.

The plaintiffs were a firm trading under the name of the British and Foreign Stationery Society. In 1873, one of the members was a person named Yeomans. But some time in 1874 he retired, and became a traveling agent of the firm; and the dissolution of the partnership was duly registered and published in the *Gazette*. The defendant was the publisher of a newspaper called the *Bookseller*, in which dissolutions of partnership, bankruptcies, and other matters of special interest to the trade were inserted. In January of this year, the notice of this particular dissolution, so far as regards the man Yeomans, was copied verbatim from the *Gazette*, and it so appeared in the *Bookseller*, but by a blunder of the printer in arranging his matter it fell under the head of "First Meetings Under the New Bankruptcy Act," instead of that of "Dissolutions of Partnership." Directly the mistake was discovered, which was not till two or three days after, the defendant called upon the plaintiffs and expressed his regret for the error. He also published the correction in his own paper, and in another trade periodical called the *Stationer*, besides circulating it far and wide throughout the country by means of printed circulars. The plaintiffs, however, were not satisfied with this, and brought their action.

Upon these facts being stated, the Judge who tried the case endeavored to have it stopped. He characterized it as one in which the plaintiffs had allowed their temper to get the better of their judgment, and expressed a very strong and decided opinion that some arrangement ought to be arrived at between the parties. The plaintiffs were a little reluctant to agree to this, but the defendant, still more confident in the equity of his cause, intimated through his counsel a determination not to have the case withdrawn from the jury. Accordingly it went on. The defendant proved that the whole thing was a printer's error, and he enumerated the apology and the various means that he had taken to have it rectified. The Judge summed up in his favor, and even declared that such actions only impeded the course of justice, and prevented the trial of others which were of real importance. But the jury, without much deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, with fifty pounds damages.

Now, if such a decision as this can be sustained, there is an end to all our previous ideas of a libel. It has, we believe, been invariably held until quite lately—for such actions as these we have noticed cannot be ignored—that malice, either express or constructive, is essential to constitute a libel. But here there was not the possibility of even any malicious construction. On the contrary, there was distinct proof of the best feeling entertained on the part of the defendant toward the plaintiffs, as evidenced by the whole course of his conduct toward them in the matter; and it must have been a very curious jury indeed whose members could detect in the stupid mechanical blunder of a printer's assistant any kind of malice that could be attributed to anybody.

That there was a palpable miscarriage of justice here, we do not think any person viewing the facts impartially will deny. But we very much fear whether it is not a natural consequence of the changes that have of late years been made in the law of libel. Formerly it was not left to a jury to decide what is and what is not a libel. But both in England and in this country, acts have been passed with the intention of throwing the entire responsibility of determining both law and fact upon the jury. It must be allowed that the causes which led to these acts fully justified some legislation on the subject; but when cases like this come before us, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that that legislation was made in the wrong direction. Here, for instance, is a case in which a defendant is punished for what cannot, with any show of reason, legal or otherwise, be termed a malicious libel; and, on the other hand, defamatory publications, accompanied with express malice, are constantly being issued without the law being able to reach the offenders. We shall watch with some interest whether or not the verdict of the jury can be sustained, although at present no intimation of any intention to carry it to another court has been made. But whether it is sustained or not, it furnishes new testimony to the necessity that has long existed for a revision and amendment of the libel laws. We do not at present desire to discuss the details of any suggestions that may have occurred to us; but in the face of such a decision it does seem more reasonable, and more in accordance with the requirements of justice, to place the whole decision in such cases in the hands of the Judges than to intrust a somewhat complex question of law to the arbitrament of an incompetent jury.

QUACKERY.

There is probably no country in the world in which quackery thrives so well as it does in the United States. It affords a refuge for thousands of men and women who have failed in all the regular occupations of life. The half-educated "eclectic," unable to find practice through the methods employed by the reputable members of the medical profession, "throws his banner to the breeze," or, in other words, coins a name for a simple compound, and announces, with a grand flourish of trumpets, that it is a sovereign remedy for every known disease. The half-crazy dreamer, who has spent half his years in longing for some means of occupation that shall afford him the largest possible amount of money for the least possible amount of work, finds at last, with the help of a friendly spirit "mejum," that his place is among the "magnetizers," and that his mission is to heal the multitude at as much per head as he can procure. The woman who has grown tired of the responsibilities of home life, and wants to be an independent member of society, after one or two visits to the charmed circle, in which Quoch-Quoch, Shark Ear, or some other familiar Indian spirit is supposed to do light porterage, finds her mediumistic powers undergoing such rapid development that it only takes a month or six weeks of sitting with the presiding genius to prepare her to take rank with the Palmers and the other great clairvoyants of the day. It makes no difference, as we have learned from the evidence in the Beecher trial, whether husbands object to have their wives disposed of in this kind of way. If they don't like it, the divorce court furnishes an easy means of escape.

A few days ago there was an extract published in The Times from a paper read by a Col. Kinne before the Microscopical Society of San Francisco, which very forcibly illustrates this kind of quackery. Col. Kinne told of a charlatan who professed to relieve the worst form of neuralgic toothache without the use of forceps. For this purpose he employed a steaming process, by which, after an application of a few minutes' duration, he was able to show his patient worms which he declared had been drawn from the teeth. The most astonishing part of the story is that the "worms" were so well formed that they actually stood the test of microscopic examination. The light thrown upon the matter by Col. Kinne would leave room for doubt as to whether the dentist was really a quack or a much-abused man of science but for the testimony of a Dr. Harkness, who states that, having carried the investigation of the "phenomena" further than the Colonel, he discovered that the "worms" were produced by the action of heat, onion-seed, and butter. The fact that the process described actually did stop the toothache was sufficient in itself to serve the purpose of the charlatan, and of course that was all he desired. Dr. Harkness is of the opinion that the cure was effected by convincing the patient that there were worms in his teeth.

The man who suffers from dyspepsia, although he may be under treatment by his family physician, no sooner sets eye on the quack's glaring yellow letters on the fence-rail or the curb-stone than he makes up his mind to try a bottle or so. In the meantime he discontinues taking the prescription of the family doctor, and argues himself into the belief that the quack's stuff is doing him good. There is doubtless something in it which stirs him up, and to his mind any change seems for the better. Some years ago, a well-known firm got out a medicine for weak lungs which the victims thought was rescuing them from the verge of the grave. It consisted of extract of onion and liquid salt, and was put up in rosewood cases of such fine workmanship that each one seemed to be worth the five dollars which was demanded for medicine and all. A glass tube accompanied a set of bottles, and the directions were that the liquid should be applied by pouring it through the tube into the ears and eyes and upon the scalp of the sufferer. The reader can imagine the effect which would be produced upon the eyes by extract of onion and salt. But, of course, the greater the pain the more a person with weak lungs would persevere, and the more hopeful he would become. We are not prepared to say that some cures had not actually been effected, when a quarrel among the members of the firm caused an exposure of the trick. For if anything could keep up the head of a weak-lunged man, and give him thorough exercise, salt and onion extract in his eyes might be expected to do it. The tricks of the clairvoyants are still more attractive to the credulous. The flummery of the trance has enough of the mysterious element in it to make many believers. It is only necessary for the clairvoyant to assure ladies that their physicians have been treating them for other diseases than those which afflict them to bring thorough conviction to their minds, and to induce them to begin to swallow compounds made up from the most expensive patent medicines.

Now, all this is, of course, very discouraging to physicians who love their profession; but the difficulty is to find a remedy. Even if every person practicing medicine and dentistry was required to exhibit a diploma, it could not be stopped, for it is a lamentable fact that thousands of men and women who live by quackery are fully provided in this respect. The truth is, that so long as the number willing to be humbugged for the sake of change continues so large as it is at the present day, charlatanary cannot be suppressed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori last evening acted in "Elizabeth," and recited, with her wonted variety and force, and with a scarcely perceptible Italian accent, a French version, by Legouvé, of Schuller's "Adieus of Joan of Arc." An incident of unusual interest occurred during the progress of the performance, which, by the way, was given for the benefit of the Italian School fund. This grew out of the presentation to Mme. Ristori of a magnificent silver vase, resting on a silver stand, the tabular top of which was inlaid with gold, and represented an antique coin. A letter complimentary to the distinguished artist accompanied this gift, which was offered by several well-known Italian residents, headed by M. Fabbri and Dr Ceccarini, and reflected great credit upon the taste of the donors and the manufacturers. The presentation was made by Prof. Botta, who, speaking in Italian, said:

My Lady: On the occasion of the benefit which you generously give to-night for the Italian School of the Five Points, I fulfill the honorable and pleasant duty of presenting to you in the name of your Italian friends and admirers, represented by the delegation which surrounds you, our cordial thanks for your philanthropic effort, at the same time of offering our sincere congratulations on your triumphs not only in America, but throughout the world. In you, my lady, we recognize the artist who possesses in an eminent degree the faculty of representing to life great characters with a power equal in respect of the greatness of conception, of sentiment, and deed. Inheriting the traditions of the Italian school which has given to the world Dante and Michel Angelo, and to the theatre Marchionni, Modena, and Salvini, you stamp your representations with that impress of originality and truth which belongs only to genius. With marvelous imagination you evoke dry bones from the tomb of legend and history, and with the power of your genius you transform them into those living heroines who form the delight of your audiences. Unlike the celebrated artists of other countries, you not alone delight and fascinate those by whom you are united by community of language. Speaking a tongue unknown to most of your audiences, you move and exalt them as if you spoke their own; for you speak the universal language of passion and sentiment, the language of nature.

Your high personal character reflects a pure light on your profession; your domestic and social virtues have secured you as admirers and friends, the noblest and best of every land. Your known love of country was recognized by Count Cavour, who, in the establishment of Italian unity and liberty, intrusted you with important missions to foreign countries, which you fulfilled with an ability and devotion equaled only by your modesty. As an artist, as an Italian, as a woman, we owe you our admiration, our gratitude, and our affection; and as an expression of these sentiments, we beg you to accept an emblem of your genius, entwined with the national colors of your country, and a record of our friendship, which bears your name with those of the great personifications which you, with such mastership, have revived on the stage. Engraved in our hearts, those names with your own will remain forever before us in reverence and affection. The parchment which I have the honor to hand to you contains the names of the Italians who desire to be remembered by you in connection with this occasion.

To these remarks Mme. Ristori replied:

I am moved beyond measure at receiving from you so many proofs of esteem and affection. I have devoted my whole life to art. I have been amply recompensed. Your words are irreframable evidence to this effect, and stronger still than these are your acceptance of my aid in behalf of a most noble institution. You owe me nothing, while I have to thank you from the depths of my heart. The gift you bestow upon me is of inestimable value, for it will ever remind me that in this City are philanthropic men, inspired with a genuine love for their country and humanity, who labor indefatigably to rescue helpless children from the grasp of ignorance. You have claims not only to my gratitude, but to that of Italy, and so has that great people who, after having accorded hospitality and employment to the parents, generously assist me to give to their children the real bread of the soul—education. Believe me, I feel very proud that my name should be associated with your own.

The entertainment then continued. To-night, Mme. Ristori is to benefit by the recital, and "Medea" and the comedy "I Pazzi per Progetto" are to be acted.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson will this evening act at Booth's Theatre in "The Hunchback," the occasion being that of the lady's benefit, and her last appearance but one this season.

SPECTACLE IN THE FALL.

We are informed that the Messrs. Kiralfy have bought the scenery and properties of "Around the World in Ninety Days," as now performed at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, and that they will place that interesting and effective spectacle on the stage of a Broadway theatre in September next, with all possible splendor of scenic attire and force of *personnel*.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mlle. Berthe Girardin, the pretty and graceful *Princess Katharine* in "Henry V.," is to benefit by a special performance of French plays, to occur at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday evening. Mlle. Girardin will appear in three pieces, called respectively "Le Feu au Convent," "La Petite Cousine," and "La Cravate Blanche." She will have the aid of M. Henri Stuart—late of Booth's Theatre, and Mlle. Girardin's husband—M. Jaquet, and M Génot.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of Hon. R. W. Steele's remarks before the Board of Indian Commissioners, published in The Times of to-day, there are several erroneous statements which deserve correction. Among these are the following: 1. Mr. Steele said "that he called upon Prof. Marsh, and that he showed him the samples Red Cloud gave him some eight months ago." I have received no call from Mr. Steele, and have not showed him the samples mentioned. 2. "The flour was inspected by Capt. Long upon its arrival at Red Cloud Agency." This is just what should be done; but the fact is the flour for Red Cloud Agency is inspected at Cheyenne, nearly 200 miles distant. 3. "He did not notice any recognition of rank among the chiefs by the agents." It is perfectly well known to every one familiar with matters at the Red Cloud Agency that supplies and annuities are given out to each chief for all his particular band, and that he afterward distributes them to suit himself. There are several other errors in this rose-colored statement of Indian affairs, which will at least serve to amuse Hon. Mr. Steele's constituents in Wyoming. O. C. MARSH.

New-Haven, Wednesday, May 5, 1875.

ONCE MORE!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do the Police Commissioners intend resuming the removal of ashes and garbage at night, now the Spring has come, or have they abandoned the plan altogether? It was an excellent arrangement, and did away with the long line of unsightly ash barrels and boxes in the streets during the day, as well as the dust and dirt flying about in the faces of the people while attending to their business. It was certainly a great improvement, and I, for one, should regret to hear of its entire abandonment.

W. H. FALCONER.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE WORK.

The tenth annual meeting of the National Temperance Society was held yesterday at its publication house, No. 58 Reade street, and the anniversary exercises took place at Steinway Hall in the evening. The business of the annual meeting was mainly confined to the reading of the report and the election of officers. Rev. William W. Newell, D. D., presided, and Mr. J. N. Stearns, the Secretary, presented the report for the year. It embraced encouraging allusions to the progress made in every department of the temperance work, and recited in detail the operations of the various committees and the amount of gratuitous distribution of its publications. After the reception and adoption of the report the election for officers was held, with the following result:

President, Hon. William E. Dodge; Managers for three years, Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell, New-York; Peter Carter, New-York; J. N. Stearns, New-York; Rev. R. S. MacArthur; James Black, Pennsylvania; T. T. Sheffield, New-York; Rev. William Howell Taylor, New-York; John Falconer, New-York; George Shepard Page, New-Jersey; J. R. Sypher, Pennsylvania; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, J. N. Stearns; Treasurer, T. T. Sheffield.

WASHINGTON.

FULL PAYMENT OF THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY BY SPAIN.

THE LAST INSTALLMENT OF THE $80,000 PAID TO MR. CUSHING—THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES—A NEW REVENUE STEAMER CONTRACTED FOR—THE RIOTOUS LABORERS SENT TO JAIL—MR. DOUGLASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Spanish Government, pursuant to the agreement ratified with the United States on March 11, 1875, agreed to pay the sum of $80,000, or 400,000 pesetas, as indemnity growing out of the Virginius affair, in three periods of two months each. On the 17th of April Mr. Cushing informed the Department of State that Spain had anticipated the payment in part, and that he was about to be paid the sum of $45,000, which was paid. The Department of State is to-day in receipt of information by telegraph that the payment of the entire balance of $35,000 has been also anticipated, and that that amount was paid to-day to Mr. Cushing in Madrid. The Spanish Government has thus voluntarily saved a delay in the payment of several months and put an end to this question.

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

Mr. Ben Perley Poore arrived from the City of Mexico last night, bringing dispatches from Minister Foster, which he has delivered to the Department of State. Mr. Poore says the opinion in Mexico was that the troubles on the border were produced by lawless men of both countries, and there was an earnest disposition on the part of the Mexican Government, in sympathy with our own, to suppress them; and further, that the troubles were not considered of such a serious character as to endanger the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico.

CONTRACT FOR A NEW REVENUE STEAMER.

Proposals for the construction of a new revenue steamer for service on the Pacific Coast were opened at the Treasury Department on the 1st inst., and to-day the award was made to the Oregon Iron Works, of Portland, Oregon, for $92,000 currency, that being the lowest bid. The vessel is to be one of the stanchest in the service, and will be 145 feet long, 23 feet breadth of beam, and 11 feet depth of hold. Her draught of water will be 10 feet 10 inches, and she will be of 277 tons Custom-house measurement. She is to be a propeller with a vertical inverted engine, 34 inches diameter of cylinder by 34-inch stroke, and provided with a surface condenser.

THE LABORERS' STRIKE.

The strike among the laborers on the public works is thought to be over. The men, unsuccessful in the demand for an increase of wages, are willing to resume work at the old price of $1 and in some cases $1 25 a day. Three of the strikers against the street contractors were arraigned at the Police Court to-day, on the charge of engaging with sixty or seventy others in a riot, and frightening peaceable laborers from their work. The court said these persons were evidently under the misguidance of some persons who were not here to defend them. Their minds had been filled by exciting declamations which had misled them. They are laborers and should abide by law and order, like the other classes. This combining together to intimidate men who are inclined to work is an unlawful act. Every man has a right to labor if he chooses. It was the misfortune of some of them to be led by demagogues, who will make all the use of them possible, and then trample on the laborers and oppress them, taking all their means and leading them into trouble, and in lieu of getting what they are contending for they are sent to prison. The court was not desirous of dealing severely with them, and instead of imposing a sentence which the importance of the case would seem to require, it was fixed in each case at $20 or thirty days in jail; but should there be any repetition of this offense the full penalty of the law would be enforced. Two other rioters were required to give bonds in $300 each for their appearance from day to day, with the promise that if their behavior warranted a *nolle prosequi* would be entered on a future day.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

The President will appoint Commissioner Douglass to another office of equal importance to that soon to be vacated by him.

THE NEW-ORLEANS POSTMASTERSHIP.

The President this morning signed the commission of J. G. Parker to be Postmaster at New-Orleans. He will leave for that city to-night.

MASONIC.

The Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar have completed their arrangements for a pilgrimage to New-York to participate in the dedication of the new Masonic Temple on the 2d of June.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

ECONOMY IN THE PENSION BUREAU—ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The following circular has been issued by the new Commissioner of Pensions:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1875.

The chiefs of the several divisions in the bureau are requested to submit in writing, at the earliest practicable moment, such suggestions as may occur to them as to how the work of their respective divisions and their records may be simplified, so as to effect a reduction in the amount of labor to be performed without omitting anything really necessary to the efficient working of the bureau.

(Signed,) H. M. ATKINSON, Commissioner.

EDUCATION.

Gen. Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, is now distributing the printed proceedings of the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, held in Washington toward the close of January last, they being considered of general interest to educators.

A WAR DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular to the chiefs of the bureaus of the War Department, directing that hereafter all circulars, professional or scientific papers, digests of opinions, and other documents which it is designed to issue from any bureau, be submitted for his information and approval before being printed.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $1,614,456; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,855,000; coin, $89,983,740, including $22,846,300 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The internal receipts to-day were $543,054, and the Customs $350,210.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Andrew Dunlap, Jr., is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the receiving-ship Sabine at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut. R. M. Lisle has reported his return home, having been detached from the Hartford, in the Asiatic station, and has been placed on waiting orders; Master M. C. Dimock is detached from the Washington Navy-yard, and granted three months' leave.

THE PANAMA SHIP CANAL ROUTE.

Commander E. P. Lull, Civil Engineer A. C. Menocal, Lieuts. E. D. Fanning and J. F. Moser, Masters J. H. C. Coffin and H. L. Green, and Draughtsman Phelps, who were attached to the late Panama surveying expedition for a ship canal across the Isthmus, met at the Navy Department to-day, for the purpose of making their computations, preparing maps and reports. They will be engaged in the work two or three months, and upon its completion all the documents will be submitted to the commission consisting of Commodore Ammery, Gen. Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps, and Capt. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, appointed by the President to examine all the surveys and decide as to which will be the most advantageous route for the canal. This commission has already the Tehuantepec survey, made by Capt. Shufeldt; the two Nicaraguan surveys, made by Commanders Hatfield and Lull, and the Darien survey, made by Commander Selfridge and Lieut. Collins. The Panama survey was the last one made, and after the commission shall have examined it, a report will be prepared and submitted to the Secretary as to the most desirable route.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Engineer Corps have been made: First Lieut. A. H. Payson is relieved from duty at Boston, Mass., and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, for duty in place of First Lieut. Eric Bergland, relieved from duty there and ordered to report to First Lieut. George M. Wheeler, in this city, for duty upon exploration west of the 100th meridian, in place of First Lieut. P. M. Price, who has been relieved from duty under Lieut. Wheeler and ordered to report to Major C. B. Comstock at Detroit for duty upon the survey of the northern and north-western lakes; First Lieut. Edward Maguire is relieved from duty upon the survey of the lakes and ordered to report to Major M. Craighill, at Baltimore, Md.; Capt. F. F. Whitehead, recently appointed Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, to await assignment to a station.

OUTRAGES IN THE MINING REGION.

INCREASING VIOLENCE OF THE LAWLESS ELEMENT IN THE UPPER COAL REGION—ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN WITH A POLICE FORCE ON BOARD AND A PASSENGER TRAIN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 6.—There are reports again this morning from the upper coal region indicating a constantly increasing frequency of outrages, and acts of lawlessness becoming more and more violent. At several places where the miners have shown a disposition to resume work, threats and coffin notices have been posted as a warning to the miners. A large two-and-a-half inch wire rope, used by the Philadelphia and Reading Company for hauling coal over the Gordon Planes, was cut with an ax in five places, compelling a suspension of coal shipments from Shamokin and points above for a day. A large number of special policemen from Reading pass over the Planes daily, and it is thought the intention was to kill them, by weakening the rope and causing an accident, though it was discovered in time to prevent any accident.

A watchman, on duty at the Locust Dale Colliery, was attacked by miners, and sustained injuries and was robbed of his watch. An attempt was made to wreck the Pottsville passenger train on a heavy curve at Big Mine Run last evening, by placing an iron railroad-chair, or large heavy log across the track. Although the train was running fast the engineer made the discovery in time to slacken its speed sufficiently to save it, the cow-catcher throwing the impediment off the track. At a late hour last night the railroad telegraph office at Locust Summit was burned to the ground, which will prove a total loss.

A MINER BEATEN ALMOST TO DEATH BY STRIKERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 6.—Last night the house of Bernard McDade, a miner, living in Kingston, was attacked by a gang of men, women, and boys, and McDade was beaten until his life is despaired of. His house was nearly demolished. McDade has been working throughout the suspension, and this made him a "blackleg" in the miner's parlance. When the gang left they told him that he would be killed if he went to work again without the consent of the Miners' National Union. A warrant was to-day sworn out for the arrest of the whole gang.

Messrs. Waterman & Beaver have ordered the miners who occupy their houses at Kingston, to vacate them by the 15th inst. They mean to enforce this order, and trouble is anticipated.

MINES FILLING WITH WATER.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 6.—To-day was the time set by President Parrish for the miners at Sugar Notch to resume work or he would have the pumps stopped and allow the mines to fill up. The miners still refused to go in, and the pumps and other machinery will be removed at once. There is no prospect of the strike ending soon. The miners are as determined as ever, and are every day receiving aid from other sections. During this week they received 108 barrels of flour and a quantity of groceries from the miners of small companies at Pittston, and have the promise of 250 barrels more to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

BROTHER AGELBERT, OF LA SALLE COLLEGE.

Yesterday morning, during the celebration of the first mass at La Salle College, an educational institution under the charge of the Brothers of the Holy Cross, in Philadelphia, Brother Agelbert was seized with fainting, and died in a short time. The deceased was a Professor in the First Academic Class. He came to this country in 1866, and had been connected with La Salle College as Professor of English Literature for seven years. Two sisters in Baltimore are members of religious communities.

THE FALL RIVER BOATS.

The steamers Providence and Bristol, of the Fall River Line, which have undergone extensive repairs during the past Winter, will resume their trips between New-York and Boston in a few days, starting from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, at 5 P. M. The steamer Providence will make her first trip for the season on Saturday next, and will be followed by the Bristol on Monday.

ARRESTED FOR WIFE MURDER.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 6.—William H. Chadwick, proprietor of Chadwick's Museum, was arrested last night on a charge of murdering his wife. She died yesterday morning, and the attending physician decided that death was caused by pneumonia. But it was rumored later in the day that she died from wounds on the head, inflicted April 22, by her husband while drunk, and the Coroner's investigation and post mortem examination resulted in his arrest. He was taken in custody while looking at the corpse, and was committed to jail. This afternoon he was removed to the Newcastle Jail, to await trial, which will take place this month. A large and excited crowd gathered to see him removed, but no violence was offered.

THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—The sixth annual meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in this city yesterday. The New-England, New-York, North-western, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Baltimore branches of the society were fully represented. Mrs. F. A. Crook, of Baltimore, was chosen President for the ensuing year; Mrs. R. R. Batty, Secretary, and Rev. Mrs. A. Lowry, of Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary. Bishop Ames addressed the ladies, warmly commending their work.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 6.—The city is full of Knights Templar and their ladies from every commandery in the State. They held public religious exercises this morning. The Grand Commandery opened for business at noon. A banquet was given to-night. There will be a competitive drill for a silver cup to-morrow evening, closing with a grand reception to-morrow night.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TAX.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 6.—Judge Pearson to-day reversed his decision rendered a few weeks ago, declaring the law imposing a coal tax unconstitutional, in the suits against the Kittaning and other coal companies. An appeal will be made to the Supreme Court.

BURGLARIES IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6.—A gang of professional burglars operated extensively in Windsor, six miles from this city, last night, but their presence was not suspected until this morning. They entered seven dwellings, and secured money and watches aggregating several hundred dollars in value.

THE MISSING STEAMER POLYNESIAN.

MONTREAL, May 6.—The Messrs. Allan have up to the present time received no positive intelligence regarding the Polynesian. A three-masted Allan steamer passed Fox River this morning. Her name is not known.

SMALL-POX IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, May 6.—The small-pox which at one time assumed the form of an epidemic, and threatened the entire destruction of the population of Ancienne Lorette, has sensibly diminished. Up to the present time 500 persons have been attacked, of which number 161 died.

FINE ARTS.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS.

The Messrs. Leavitt commenced the sale, at their art gallery, No. 817 Broadway, last night, of the collection of paintings belonging to Daniel Sloan, Esq., of this City, Dr. Coar, of Yonkers, and other private owners. Lot No. 1 was a fruit piece, by James Van Os, which sold for $4 50; and No. 2, a similar one, by the same artist, which brought $4 50; No. 3, "Moonlight," and No. 4, "Landscape," signed F. K., sold for $5 50 each, and No. 5, "Landscape," artist unknown, $5 50; No. 6, "Head of a Monk," artist unknown, $27 50; No. 7, "St. Cecelia," Dolce, $10; No. 8, "The Approaching Storm," after Rembrandt, $5; No. 9, "Cupid," P. Vanderwolff, Dusseldorf, $7 50; No. 10, "The Pets," Verwee, Brussells, $115; No. 11 "Rachel," J. O. Eaton, $105; No. 12, "Landscape and Sheep," Brenat, Compeigne, $30; No. 13, "Niagara Rapids," Rensett, New-York, $70; No. 14, "Strawberries," W. M. Brown, New-York, $110; No. 15, "Landscape," Brevoort, New-York, $18; No. 16, "Catskill Mountain from Barrytown," Valneering, New-York, $30; No. 17, "Scene on the Brome,i" Bricher, New-York, $50; No. 18, "Landscape," Muller, Dusseldorf, $20; No. 19, "Sunset, Lake Champlain," Kreuzer, Dusseldorf, $90; No. 21, "On the Rhine,' Pauly, Dusseldorf, $55; No. 22, "Landscape," same artist, $42; No. 23, "Parles-done," De Paum, Brussels, $70; No. 24, "At Church," Von Haven, Dusseldorf, $40; No. 25, "The Alchemist," Webb, Dusseldorf, $50; No. 26, "Feeding Pussy," Siegnai, Paris, $116; No. 28, "Confidence," William Morgan, New-York, $85; No. 29, "Coast Scene in Holland," Perbandt, New-York, $42; No. 30, "Isabella Grapes," George Hall, New-York, $35; No. 31, "Candacia Lake," Jerome Thompson, New-York, $300; No. 32, "Sacking the Convent," Pinelle, Rome, $60; No. 33, "Evening," Kreuzer, Dusseldorf, $45; No. 34, "Scene in Westphalia," Bode, Dusseldorf, $70; No. 35, "Winter Scene," Lange, $55; No. 36, "Landscape," W. M. Brown, New-York, $55; No. 37, "Scene in the Western Highlands—Scotland," Partou, New-York, $80; No. 38, "Belated Party on Mount Mansfield," J. Thompson, New-York, $280; No. 39, "Fruit," Preyer, Dusseldorf, $45; No. 40, "The Little Mother," Hubner, Dusseldorf, $17 50; No. 41, landscape—"Autumn," E. W. Hall, New-York, $35; No. 42, "Fish," Relfe, London, $105; No. 43, "The Morning Meal," Frere, Paris, $475; No. 44, "The Violinist," Fichel, Paris, $207; No. 45, "Visit of the Doge of Venice," Pinelli, Rome, $60; No. 46, "Autumn on the Hudson, J. A. Parker, Jr., New York, $20; No. 47, "A Long Islander," Williamson, New-York, $20; No. 48, "Bthenian Lady at Toilet," Verdyen, Brussels, $67 50; No. 49, "Land, scapes," Lange, Dusseldorf, $17 50; No. 50, Catawba Grapes," Williamson, New-York, $12 50; No. 51, "The Lost Trail," Tait, New-York, passed; No. 52, "Winter in the Adirondacks—Figures painted by W. H. Beard," J. A. McEntee, New-York, $200; No. 53, "Haymakers," Kelt, Dusseldorf, $150; No. 54, "Marine," Kousety, New-York, $150; No. 55, "Hungarian Peasants on a Journey," Volkers, Dusseldorf, $150; No. 56, "California Trees," Blakelock, New-York, $80; No. 57, "Gov. Peter Stuyvesant and Peter Vontwiller," Quidor, $85; No. 58, "On the James River," D. Johnson, New-York, $45; No. 59, "Young Quail," Kilbourn, New-York, $20; No. 60, "Italian Girl—Costume of Sixteenth Century," Mennet, Paris, $125; No. 61, "Home in the Woods," Thomas Cole, (deceased,) $1,300; No. 62, "The Muscle Cart," Henrietta Bonner, Brussels, $215; No. 63, "Scotch Trout," Raife, London, $72 50; No. 64, "Swiss Scene," Lot, Dusseldorf, $40; No. 65, Fisherman's Story," W. M. Morgan, New-York, $100; No. 66, "Flowers," Rivione, Paris, $100; No. 67, "Winter Scene on the Scheldt," Lange, Dusseldorf, $35; No. 68, "Circus Performers at Rest," De Vos, Brussels, $60; No. 69, "Study—Sheep's Head," Rosa and Pyral Bouheur, $70; No. 70, "Cattle," Troyon, Paris, $30; No. 71, "The Uninvited Guest," J. H. Beard, New-York, $300; 71a, "Female Head," C. P. Ream, $55; 72, "Autumn in the Adirondacks," Wyant, New-York, $140; 73, "Fruit," Van Os, Brussels; $15; 74, "Cupid and Venus," Eaton, New-York, $55; "Landscape," Bode, Dusseldorf, $40; No. 76, "Musicians," Terriers, Antwerp, $20; No. 77, "Landscape—Moonlight," artist unknown, $20; No. 78, "Interior," Munchk, Antwerp, $15; No. 79, "The Troubadour," artist unknown, $5.

This concluded the sale of oil-paintings, after which about thirty sketches, by the late John H. Nows, were sold, most at small prices. The most prominent of the collection were as follows: "Adirondack Camp," sold for $150; "Quarant Ore," (oil,) $100; "Edge of a Fire Stack, Adirondack," (oil,) $55; "Allgripping, Penn," $30; "Conemaugh Furnell Run," $15; "The Thirteen Trees Planted by Alexander Hamilton in Honor of the Thirteen States, Westchester County, $18; "Brook Willows," $19; "Westchester Oaks," $12; "Rock Cut, near Hentiagton, Penn," $20. The sale will be continued to-night.

AWARDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

THE TERMS OF TRANSPORTATION—THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS FOR PORK, CORN, BEEF, FLOUR, AND WHEAT CONTRACTS.

The following awards on bids for furnishing transportation and supplies were made public by the Indian Commissioners yesterday:

M. Brunswick—From Pueblo to Los Pins and Fort Defiance at $1 45.

G. W. Cass, Receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad—From New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago to Standing Rock, Crow Creek, Forts Berthold and Peck, and Cheyenne River at $1 30 to $1 80.

C. D. Woodworth, Yankton, Dakota Territory—From Sioux City to points on the Upper Missouri at 35 cents to $2 00; and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago to Fort Belknap, Crow, and Blackfeet Agencies at $4 15 to $6 05.

D. J. McCann—From Kansas City to the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Wichita Agencies at $2.

D. J. McCann—From New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago to Sidney, Shoshone, Green River, Kansas City, and Omaha, and from same points to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies at sixty cents to $5 80. From Sidney or Cheyenne to the Red Cloud and Whetstone or Spotted Tail Agencies at $1 65 to $1 75.

Lord & Williams—From New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago to agencies in Oregon, at 11 and 12 cents per pound.

Spiegelberg Bros.—From New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago to agencies in New-Mexico at 6 to 10 cents per pound.

C. D. Woolworth—From New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago to Santee, Ponca, and Yankton Agencies at 75 cents to $1 30.

The following bids for furnishing pork were successful:

T. E. Booze, at Sioux City, Iowa, at $24 97 per barrel; P. H. Kelly, at Morris, Minn., at $26 72 per barrel; P. A. Largy, at Fort Belknap, pork or bacon, at 15 cents per pound; N. Story, at Crow Agency, pork or bacon, at 14 cents per pound.

For Bacon—J. W. Slavens, at Cheyenne, at $14 90 per 100 pounds; at Kansas City, at $13 87 per 100 pounds; B. McCranor, at Fort Hall, at $14 per 100 pounds; at Lemhi Agency, at $16 per 100 pounds; A. B. Havens, at Sioux City, at $14 40 per 100 pounds.

For Corn—T. H. Charles, at Sioux City, at $1 12 per 100 pounds; J. T. Baldwin, at Red Cloud Agency, at $3 50 per 100 pounds; A. B. Havens, at Cheyenne, at $2 44 per 100 pounds; Hunter & Curtis, at agencies in Arizona, at $4 per 100 pounds; W. Rosenthal, at Mescalero, Apache Agency, at $2 37 per 100 pounds, and at Southern Apache Agency at $2 84.

For Beef—On the Hoof—S. Maybury, at Sioux Agency, in Dakota, at $2 46½; A. W. Lathrop, at Sioux Agencies, at Sisston, at $3 50, and Devil's Lake at $4; J. M. Dougherty, at Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agencies, at $1 70; J. S. Frasher, at the Wichita Agency, at $1 69; D. McCranor, at the Blackfeet Agency, at $1 75; William Keshaden, at the Crow Agency, at $1 70; P. A. Largy, at Forts Peck and Belknap, at $1 87½; William Keshaden, at the Lemhi Agency, $1 90; at Fort Hall at $2; R. C. Keanes, at the agencies in Arizona, at $2 99; W. Rosenthal, at the Mescalero Apache Agency, at $1 63; at the Southern Apache Agency at $1 89; W. Spiegelberg, at the Cimarron Agency, at $3 98; at the Abiquin Agency, net, at $6 50.

For Flour—A. M. Wells, at Cheyenne, at $2 70 per 100 pounds; D. J. McCann, at Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies, at $4 30; J. H. Charles, at Sioux City, Iowa, at $2 97 per 100 pounds; A. W. Lathrop, at Sisston Agency, at $2 65 to $3 per 100 pounds; Tusley & McDonald, at Kansas City, at $2 57 per 100 pounds; William Keshaden, at Blackfeet Agency, at $4; at Crow Agency at $3 25 per 100 pounds; J. H. Charles, at Fort Peck, at $3 17 per 100 pounds; Hunter & Curtis, at Apa Agency, in Oregon, at $7 to $7 50 per 100 pounds; W. Rosenthal, at Mescalero Apache Agency, at $5 per 100 pounds; L. Rosenbaum, at Southern Apache Agency, at $4 50 per 100 pounds; A. Slaat, at Abiquin Agency, at $4 99 per 100 pounds; W. Spiegelberg, at Cimarron Agency, (shorts,) at $3 50 per 100 pounds.

For Wheat—A. J. Kreamer, at Santee Agency, at 82 cents per bushel; J. C. Kellog, at Yankton Agency, at 92 cents per bushel.

CONSOLIDATION OF SOUND STEAMER LINES.

The New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company and the Stonington Steam-boat Company have been consolidated into one line under the title of the Providence and Stonington Steam-ship Company, of which Capt. D. S. Babcock is President. The steamers to be employed by the new company are the side-wheel boats Rhode Island, Narragansett, and Stonington, and the propellers Electra and Galatea, besides the freight steamers Thetis and Doris. This will leave the Company one extra boat in reserve for any emergency which may arise.

THE HERO OF TICONDEROGA.

ETHAN ALLEN'S CAPTURE OF THE ENGLISH FORTRESS.

THE PROTOTYPE OF SUMTER—DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENTS OF MAY 10, 1775—THE DEMAND "IN THE NAME OF THE GREAT JEHOVAH AND THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS"—ALLEN'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS—HIS CAPTURE BY THE BRITISH AND SUBSEQUENT CAREER—HISTORY OF OLD TICONDEROGA—THE HISTORIC SPOT AS IT NOW IS.

One thrust of a bayonet and one sabre cut, which together did no more damage than to inflict slight flesh wounds upon an American patriot and a British grenadier, resulted in the capture of the Fortress of Ticonderoga, in the gray dawn of the morning of May 10, 1775. In its actual incidents, the affair was a skirmish so trivial as to be hardly worthy of mention. Not a man was killed on either side; blood was hardly drawn, and yet it was an achievement that was not only to live in song and story through centuries, but was to have an immediate and lasting effect upon the politics of the world and the fate of nations. Concord and Lexington had merely put the patriots of America in a defensive attitude to the power and crown of Britain, After the bloody scene on Lexington Common; after the skirmish at the rude Concord bridge, even after the long and deadly pursuit of the British until they found themselves safe under the guns of the frigates lying in Boston Harbor, reconciliation with the King was possible, for even a crazily stubborn King like George III. might see in all this nothing more nor worse than a people defending themselves. But Ticonderoga was something very different. It was an act of aggressive warfare. It was revolted subjects seizing the possessions of the King. It was the prototype of Sumter. It meant war and closed all the avenues to peace. It was the real prelude to independence, of which only the first feeble and uncertain notes had been heard at Concord and Lexington.

It is a matter of no little interest and importance, after the lapse of a hundred years, to remember that we do not owe the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point to any organized public action. Neither the Continental Congress nor any Provincial Congress authorized the expedition. Like every other early impetus to the American Revolution, it can be traced back to Samuel Adams. Even before the Concord fight, the sturdy, far-seeing patriot, who alone of all his countrymen, seems to have known that a nation was about to be born in the travail of war and agony, had dreamed of opening a way into Canada by the possession of Ticonderoga. But even Adams saw the future only dimly. For his enterprise he needed a peculiar man, and how could he know that in a remote village of the territory then known as the New-Hampshire Grants, which now comprises the State of Vermont, was precisely the man he required. It was in the town of Bennington that the was found who was to achieve immortality in less than half an hour, and give the world a watchword in his demand for a surrender: "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." While the character of Ethan Allen eminently fitted him for the task upon which he entered, his whole life seemed to have been spent in rendering him more fit for it. He was bluff, brusque, petulant, tenacious of his individual rights and of those of his community; fearless to the verge of recklessness; so fond of disputes that he was never at home out of hot water; he added to these qualities a sincere patriotism that never cooled, and a courage and sagacity equal to any emergency. Such a character did not need the opportunities of the Revolution to be brought into the foreground of affairs, and long before the Revolution was imminent, or even probable, Ethan Allen was a noted man. Early chronicles tell of the fierce disputes between the Province of New-York and those of Massachusetts and Connecticut in relation to boundary lines. The charters granted to each by the Crown had not only left this important matter vague but positively conflicting, and they had to settle it among themselves. It was a knotty subject, and but for the war with the mother country it is likely they would have got into a war among themselves about it. It is not singular, therefore, to find such a man as Ethan Allen among the foremost in this dispute. Out of his fierce zeal in the end came the State of Vermont and the establishment of the boundaries of the Eastern States, substantially as they are at present; but in doing it he passed through many notable scenes and stirred up much bad blood. His whole life had been one of strife, and the Spring of 1775 found him well advanced in years and ripe for "treason, strategems, and spoils."

Although the man was ready to his hands, Samuel Adams knew it not. Likewise he did not know that others were about to steal his dream and make it a reality. The idea of Adams had filtrated not only through Massachusetts, but the neighboring provinces, even before the Concord fight. When the people were aroused by that event, it is not strange that the idea took a distinct form. Hartford, Conn., has the honor of being the place where the expedition was concocted. Eight days after the Concord fight several members of the Connecticut Provincial Assembly met to talk the matter over, not as officials, but as individuals. They knew that four weeks before Adams and Dr. Joseph Warren had sent an agent into Canada to feel the people in regard to the dispute between the Crown and the colonies, and that this agent had earnestly advised the immediate seizure of Ticonderoga. They determined that it should be done. On their individual responsibility they borrowed $1,000 from the Treasury of the province to help defray the expense. Then they sent out a committee, headed by Edward Mott and Noah Phelps, to the frontier towns, to spy out the land and start the expedition. The committee got sixteen men in Connecticut. At Pittsfield, Mass., they were joined by Col. James Easton, a Mr. John Brown, and others. All this time there was no thought or mention of Ethan Allen; but the party went on and made the next halt at Bennington, in the New-Hampshire grants. There the master spirit of the enterprise was found. Ethan Allen not only joined it but took it into his own keeping. Then for the first time it became a tangible fact. Here was held the first council of war, as the leaders of the little band insisted on calling their deliberations. It was decided that parties should be sent out to the northward to secure the roads and prevent intelligence of the movement from spreading through the country and thus reaching the British garrison in Ticonderoga. The business was intrusted to Allen, and it was thoroughly and impetuously done. Recruits having been obtained, the band moved on, and, on the evening of May 7, halted at Castleton, twenty-five miles from Ticonderoga. Here another council of war was held, and the first thing done was to effect an organization. Ethan Allen was made Commander in Chief, Col. James Easton being second in rank, and Seth Warner third. The muster-roll showed less than 200 men, wholly without cannon and poorly armed in other respects. With this basis the leaders sketched a campaign against a formidable fortress, feebly garrisoned, it was true, but bristling with armament. Allen, with 140 men, was to march directly and swiftly to Orwell, immediately opposite Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, while Capt. Herrick, with thirty men, was to make a detour to Skeensborough, where he was to make Major Skeen a prisoner, and, having seized all the boats he could find, was to hasten down the lake and help ferry Allen's men across. Capt. Douglass, in addition, was to be sent with a small force to Panton, beyond Crown Point, to capture any additional boats that might be there, and take them to the help of Allen. This was in brief the outline of the movement as it was decided upon. It had manifest defects, and in the end proved to be faulty in the extreme, but it was the best the leaders could do with the scanty material they had at hand.

Just as the plans had been finally arranged and the orders given for the forward movement next morning, an incident occurred which for a short time threatened to destroy the expedition, thus leaving Ticonderoga in British possession and Ethan Allen in obscurity. This incident was the arrival of a stranger—a handsome man, of martial appearance. Here, in this obscure frontier town, stepped into history one whose strangely checkered career of glory and shame was to end in a London garret, leaving behind him nothing except a name which was execrated by his country and despised by her enemies. The stranger claimed command of the expedition, and in support of his claim exhibited a commission as Colonel, issued by the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, and addressed to Benedict Arnold. Explanations followed, and it appeared that the dream of Samuel Adams had some fruit at home, and Massachusetts, in ignorance of the private expedition already on the way, had determined to organize a movement against Ticonderoga, and had given the enterprise to Arnold, with instructions to enlist a force as he went. Arnold had enlisted one man when he heard of Allen's proceedings, and instantly he hurried on with his solitary recruit, to take command of the expedition which he imagined was ready formed to his hand. But this was easier to propose than to do. In vain Arnold urged that he alone possessed any legal authority. The leaders cared nothing for him or his commission, and what was worse, the matter getting to the ears of the men they flatly reflused to go another step except under the officers they had already chosen. There was nothing for Arnold to do but submit, and he did it with a good grace, taking his place as a private volunteer beside Ethan Allen.

This affair having been settled, the little force moved out to carry the preconcerted plan into execution. The march of the main body to Orwell was without accident and unmolested. Keeping his force under cover, and being convinced that the garrison was still ignorant of his movement, it was Allen's first care to secure a guide who should not only know the ground outside the fort, but should be perfectly familiar with its interior. He first applied to an old farmer living in the neighborhood named Beman. The farmer was entirely willing to render the desired service, but unfortunately he had never been in the fort in his life. Allen was disappointed, for he naturally did not wish to make an extensive search for a guide, lest some of those to whom application should be made should prove to be traitors, and carry information of his purpose to the garrison. Except by a complete surprise, he had no more chance of taking Ticonderoga with his force than he would have had with the same force, of capturing the British army, then cowering in Boston. But in this dilemma, Mr. Beman suddenly remembered that his son Nathan, a young lad, had long been in the habit of playing with the children of the garrison, and was thoroughly familiar with all the intricacies of the interior of the fort. Nathan was therefore engaged as guide, and entered, nothing loth, upon the service. This important business being concluded, Allen moved cautiously and silently down to the shore of the lake under cover of the darkness of the night of May 9. Here the patriots met with their first severe disappointment. Across the narrow but deep waters they could see the misty outlines of the fort they had come so far to seize, and which was already apparently their own if they only had the means of ferriage. The details have not come down to us, but those must have been anxious moments to Allen and his comrades. Herrick was nowhere to be seen, and even Douglas had failed to come to time with his boats. But the attempt had to be made that night or not at all. Finally, after some waste of time, a few boats were found, and the crossing began. It was tedious work, and rendered more so by the extreme caution necessary to prevent any alarm reaching the garrison. Allen, Arnold, and young Beman were among the first to cross, and, to his great dismay, when the first streaks of dawn began to appear, Allen found that only eighty-three men were over, and the boats just putting back to bring Seth Warner and the remainder. It was the critical moment of the enterprise. There stood the little band almost under the walls of the fortress; and to wait, for Warner was to make the attempt in the glare of day and invite certain failure. It was not a question for long debate, nor did Allen debate it at all. Stepping to the front of his little band he said: "Friends and fellow-soldiers: We must this morning quit our pretensions to valor or possess ourselves of this fortress, and inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, I do not urge it on contrary to will. You that will undertake voluntarily poise your fire-lock." There was not a faint heart in all the band, for hardly had the words been spoken when every fire-lock was poised. "Face to the right," cried Allen cheerily, and placing himself at the head of the centre file the word was given and the rush up the height and upon the fortress was made. Allen kept always to the front, and Arnold kept always at his side. When the gate was reached it was found to be closed, but the wicket was open. The surprise was complete. A solitary sentry was at the gate, who, having snapped his fusee harmlessly at the invaders, rushed in terror into a covered way. With a wild Indian war whoop, with which the old fort had echoed so often in the days of Montcalm, the Americans rushed in and formed in hollow square on the parade ground. As they did so another sentry was met, who thrust his bayonet into one of the Americans, inflicting a slight wound. In return, Allen cut him over the head with his sword, making a flesh-wound only; and this was all the fighting. But the position of the little band was still critical in the extreme. They were in the fort, but it had not surrendered, and, without losing an instant, Allen, guided by young Beman, dashed up a stairway to the room of Capt. Delaplace, the commandant. That officer had just been aroused from his slumbers by the uproar below, when Allen thundered at his door, "Come out and surrender, or I will sacrifice the whole garrison!" cried Allen. At the words Delaplace appeared undressed, and was greeted by his unwelcome visitor with a demand for an instant surrender. "By what authority," asked Delaplace, and instantly came the famous retort, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." In those Northern wilds the latter was at that time an unknown power, and Delaplace was about to speak in remonstrance. But Allen, lifting his sword over the head of the officer, repeated his demand, and finding himself fairly caught, Delaplace surrendered the fort, ordering his men to parade without arms. After securing his prisoners, consisting of one Captain, one Lieutenant, and forty-eight privates, all of whom were subsequently sent to Hartford, Conn., Allen took an inventory of his spoils, and found himself in possession of 120 cannon, besides numbers of swivels, small arms, and stores.

Soon after the capture had been made Seth Warner came over with the remainder of the force, and Allen found himself in this British stronghold at the head of 226 men, of whom 140 were from the New-Hampshire Grants, and known far and wide as Green Mountain Boys, seventy were from Massachusetts, and sixteen were from Connecticut. With so small a force it was necessary to be constantly on the alert, and Warner was sent off instantly to take Crown Point, which he did next day, capturing eleven men and sixty-one serviceable cannon. The conquest having been made reasonably secure, the old dispute between Allen and Arnold broke out again, but it was at last arranged by a sort of joint command under which St. John was seized and all British craft on the lake captured. The enemy having been swept out of the North, Ethan Allen went away to receive the plaudits due to his exploits. He was accorded the honor of a public reception on the floor of the Continental Congress, and a similar mark of public gratitude was accorded him by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. The whole land rang with his name and fame. "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" became a watchword and a pæan. In the midst of his glory Ethan Allen organized an expedition to take Montreal and Quebec. At the outset of this enterprise he was taken himself, and the next two years and seven months he spent as a prisoner in British dungeons and war vessels. Most of the time he was in irons, and hardly ever was he treated as a prisoner of war. In British eyes he was an audacious rebel, and the wonder is he was not hanged. But at last he was exchanged at the Staten Island Station, and was at home again in the American lines at New-Brunswick, N. J. Congress sought to recompense him for his sufferings by voting him a commission as Colonel in the Continental Army. He accepted it, but it does not appear that he ever rejoined the Army. Certain it is that he never again did anything notable. As the hero of Ticonderoga his military career began and ended, and his restless, adventurous life came to an early close in 1789 from an attack of apoplexy.

Such was the man and such the event which thrust Ticonderoga into the foreground of American history. But the exploit of Ethan Allen is not its only title to fame. No spot in America is more crowded with martial memories than Ticonderoga and the adjacent heights which overlook the outlet of Lake George. Although Ticonderoga as a fort was only thirty years old when Allen rushed into it on that May morning, its site, and Mount Defiance and Crown Point, had been bathed in the blood of English and French, and of the savages, for more than a hundred years. It was here that Montcalm developed the genius and heroism that proved him the first soldier of his age. It was here that Gen. William Johnson won a baronetcy by wonderful incapacity. It was here that Abercrombie and Amherst gained renown. It was here that Lord Howe was killed in 1758, at the head of the largest and finest army ever seen in the Northern wilds. The long and bloody war between England and France was here most active and brutal. Many attempts were made to capture Crown Point, but all ended in failure. To strengthen their hold upon the country, the French built a fort which they called Fort Carillon, but which became famous as Ticonderoga. During that year, and in 1756, 1757, 1758, and 1759, war in its most cruel aspect raged constantly around the fortress. So long as Montcalm remained, the English were constantly defeated, but at last that great soldier was recalled to Canada to meet his heroic death upon the plains of Abraham, and on July 24, 1759, Ticonderoga was taken by Gen. Amherst by assault. The capture was, however, an expensive one, as the fort had been dismantled by the French before leaving, and it cost the English $10,000,000 to put it and Crown Point in good order. But after it was once taken it remained in English possession until it was seized by Ethan Allen. Its subsequent history can be briefly told. It remained in American possession until the advance of Gen. Burgoyne, in 1777, at which time it was garrisoned by 2,000 men under Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Driven from one position to another by superior force, and perhaps superior generalship, St. Clair finally evacuated Ticonderoga itself during the night of July 6, and, as a consequence, a portion of his command was compelled next day to fight the disastrous battle of Hubbardstown, a few miles away. After the surrender of Burgoyne Ticonderoga was abandoned by the British, and, although occupied in 1780 for a short time by a force under Gen. Haldeman, it was never afterward of any military importance. After the close of the Revolutionary War it was wholly abandoned, and suffered to fall into ruin. For many years Ticonderoga has been known only as a post village in Essex County, N. Y., ninety-five miles north-east of Albany. Of the ancient fort only vestiges remain, and a strong imagination is needed to make the scene appear anything like it did when Ethan Allen made it famous 100 years ago.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.

A writer in a Boston paper says that during a visit to Stratford, made in the Summer of 1873, he was shown a printed placard asserted to be one of the original bills for the sale by auction of the Shakespeare estate, in which, however, no reference whatever was made to its having been the birth-place of the poet. The bill he copied, and it read as follows:

To be sold by auction by T. Taylor, at the White Lion Inn, Stratford-upon-Avon, on Thursday the 7th day of March, 1805, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will then be produced—Two freehold dwelling houses with stables, out-buildings, and yards belonging to the same, very eligibly situated in Henley street in the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, which has been more than a century and is now used as a public house.

The above premises are in the several occupations of Joseph Jobson and William Hornsby.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Wheeler, Solicitor, Stratford-upon-Avon.

PROCESSION OF TRADES IN NEWPORT, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6.—In Newport this afternoon, the representatives of the various trades and occupations turned out in a grand procession, embracing 170 wagons, 266 horses, and five bands of music. The rain detracted somewhat from the splendor of the parade.

Satisfactory Evidence

Of the ability of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR to relieve the most violent pain, or heal without scar the worst scald or burn, may be seen by one trial.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

[Advertisement.]

Among the delightful attractions of the "merry month of May" is the KNOX Spring style of gentlemen's HATS, obtainable at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Thousands of the sick and suffering have been made strong and healthy by the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Attacked in the night with a dreadful toothache. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured me. R. P. ROWE, at C. T. Reynolds & Co.'s paint store, Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton st., New-York.

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MARRIED.

DAYTON—CHANDLER.—At Rockaway, N. J., May 5, at the residence of the bride's uncle, C. A. McCarty, by Rev. E. R. Butler, ALONZO H. DAYTON, of Raritan, N. J., to MARY E., daughter of the late Hon. L. A. Chandler.

DINGEE—AMERMAN.—On Wednesday, May 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, CHARLES E. DINGEE to IDA, daughter of John W. Amerman, all of Brooklyn.

EAMES—ROYCE.—At Monticello, N. Y., Wednesday, May 5, by Rev. Mr. Harlow, EDWARD E. EAMES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to NANNIE ROYCE, daughter of Stephen W. Royce, of the former place.

SMITH—CARPENTER.—On Thursday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. C. Lucas, SAMUEL S. SMITH, JR., to GUSSIE F., daughter of Elias Carpenter, Esq.

VON HEMERT—ZIMMERMAN.—On the 21st of April, in Paris, at the American Episcopal Church Rue Bovard, by Rev. John B. Morgan, CHARLES AUGUSTE VON HEMERT, of Amsterdam, to CONSTANCE WILHELMINE ZIMMERMAN, daughter of the late John C. Zimmerman, Consul General of the Netherlands to the United States of America.

DIED.

BARNARD.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday, May 5, 1875, aged 44, of pneumonia, STEPHEN P. BARNARD, youngest child of the late Robert A. Barnard.

BRADFORD.—On Wednesday, May 5, 1875, SUSAN E. BRADFORD, widow of Horace Bradford, aged 88 years. Her friends, and those of her brother, George E. Warner, are respectfully invited to attend the services at No. 448 Hamilton st., on Friday at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRAINERD.—On Tuesday, May 4, ALANSON POST BRAINERD, in the 44th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 173 East 64th st., on Friday, May 7, at 11 A. M.

BLUCKINTON.—Suddenly, at the Windsor Hotel, Miss ISABELLA BLUCKINTON. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DARBY.—At San Bernardino, Cal., April 26, WILLIAM E., son of the late Benjamin Darby, of Dublin.

DELLINGER.—On Wednesday, May 5, SARAH DELLINGER. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 141 West 20th st., on Friday at 1:30 o'clock.

GORREN.—Suddenly, in New-Orleans, La., on Saturday, May 1 DANIEL GORREN. Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, G. H. Sanford, No. 139 West 43d st., on Friday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HALSEY.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, May 5, 1875, STEPHEN A. HALSEY, aged 77 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Boats leave Peck slip and Fulton Market slip at 12 o'clock M.

HALLETT.—At Flushing, Long Island, of diphtheria, HERBERT, infant son of Samuel J. and E. D. Hallett. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Friday, May 7, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1:30 P. M.

HOOGLAND.—At St. Paul, Minn., Thursday, 6th inst., AUGUSTUS C. HOOGLAND in the 35th year of his age.

HUGHES.—At St. Louis, on the 3d inst., AUGUSTUS DE B. HUGHES, of New-Orleans, in the 40th year of his age. His friends and those of his brother, G. H. Hughes, are invited to attend his funeral at Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 22d st. and 4th av., on Saturday the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday, May 5, CHARLES OWEN JONES, aged 45 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 377 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—At Port Jervis, N. Y., May 5, after a long and painful illness, Miss CATHERINE A. LEWIS, step-daughter of the late Dr. John B. McMunn. Funeral from the residence of George Brodhead, Esq., on Saturday, May 8, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Middletown, N. Y., at 1:15 P. M.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday evening, May 5, of pneumonia, FRANK, son of John W. and Kate Elsworth Morgan, aged 3 years and 4 months. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 152 West 12th st., on Friday, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., S. C. F. ODELL. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSENBAUM.—At San Remo, Italy, April 15, MARY ROSENBAUM, dearly beloved wife of Sigmund D. Rosenbaum, in the 27th year of her age. The funeral will take place on Friday, May 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from on board the steam-ship Amerique, Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st.

SHOTWELL.—At West Farms, Wednesday, May 5, ANNA H. SHOTWELL. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Saturday, May 8, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont on the arrival of the 10:35 A. M. train from 42d st., Harlem Road.

TILGHMAN.—On May 6, at his residence, No. 57 East 52d st., H. S. TILGHMAN, in the 24th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, 2d of May, 1875, aged 64, of pneumonia, SUSAN A. VAN RENSSELAER, widow of Henry J. Van Rensselaer, oldest child of the late Robert A. Barnard.

THOMPSON.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Tuesday, May 4, 1875, of pneumonia, ALICE ADELAIDE, daughter of Allanby and Annie Thompson, aged 4 years and 7 months. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Clifton place, Jersey City Heights, on Friday afternoon, May 7, at 2:30 o'clock.

Hull (England) and Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS. A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

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Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

PEREMPTORY ART SALE!

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

FINE MODERN PAINTINGS, the private gallery belonging to Daniel Sloan, Esq., and many others from private collections.

On exhibition until 5 P. M. this day.

Among the fine pictures to be sold this evening are the "KENSETT," one of this artist's most important and characteristic works.

JEROME THOMPSON:

"Mansfield Mountain"—"Misty Morning"—"The Old Oaken Bucket," (the original, painted in 1860 and never chromoed.) Carl Hubner: "The Pastor's Blessing," a most important work, and many others, some of great merit.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 8, at 3 o'clock,

At the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, and now on exhibition,

OIL PAINTINGS,

Principally old masters, some very fine, including those from the estate of the late

Mr. W. E. WILMERDING.

A large collection of

FINE AND PURE BRONZES, JAPANESE CURIOUS AND VALUABLE OLD AND RARE CHINA, CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUES, ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

A large and fine ARTIST'S EASEL, &c., &c.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

House sales of furniture and household effects faithfully executed.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

On SATURDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., great sale of Household and Office Furniture, elegant Chandeliers, &c.

On SATURDAY, at the private residence No. 104 West 14th st., near 6th av., handsome Household Furniture.

On MONDAY, at private residence No. 150 West 16th st., genteel Household Furniture.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 12 M. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4:30 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secretions, if vitiated, develop acids, which enter the circulation and produce Gout, Rheumatism, and Gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 437 Fourth av., on FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY HOWLAND, President.

Jos. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was well attended, for a second time this week, yesterday, Thursday, May 6, and a good deal of real estate was disposed of at low figures, while in the case of such sales as were made under legal orders, the plaintiffs holding mortgages on the property were invariably the purchasers. The following is a review of the business transacted:

A. H. Muller & Son, at public auction, offered for sale 102 east side lots, embraced in the two blocks bounded by Avenue A, Second avenue, One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets, of which 36 were sold, when the further sale was postponed to a day to be hereafter announced; 52 of the lots comprised the entire block bounded by First and Second avenues, One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets, and sold for $87,450 in the aggregate, while from the sale of the 56 lots the sum of $92,850 was realized. Details of the sale, with names of purchasers, are appended in the summary. Messrs. Muller & Son also sold at public auction four lots on Avenue A, west side, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, with two lots in rear, one fronting on each street named, with small house, for $17,325 in the total. Details of this sale are also annexed.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick factory, with lot 83 by 83, No. 153 Avenue C, west side, between Ninth and Tenth streets, for $16,000, the buyer being J. Davenport, plaintiff in the legal action.

Samuel A. Steele, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of an unfinished three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.2 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 307.10 feet east of Second avenue, for $9,020, to J. O. Brown, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, same Referee, also sold in one parcel, four lots, together forming a plot inside 100.10 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street, for $10,700, to H. P. Pike, plaintiff.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., in addition, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 19.11 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 64.7 feet south of Twenty-second street, for $8,250, to Clark C. Burton, who bought the property in the interest of the plaintiff.

The following legal auctions noticed for to-day were adjourned: Sale by R. V. Harnett of two lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to the 13th inst.; sale by Samuel A. Steele, of a plot of land on the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Fifty-first street, adjourned to the 20th inst., and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of a house, with six lots, on One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 27th inst.

Concerning the legal sales held yesterday in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards no reports have as yet been received.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales, all at the Exchange, are announced for to-day:

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15.4 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, north side, 70 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, together in size 200.10 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, being the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 101.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 345 feet west of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MAY 6.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot on 2d av., n. e. corner 100th st., 25.2x100; J. B. McCaffrey ... $3,500
3 lots on 2d av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 100th st., adjoining above, each 25.3x100; H. S. Brown, $3,000 each ... 9,000
2 lots on 2d av., e. s., adjoining above, each same size; M. Kane, $2,300 each ... 2,600
1 lot on 2d av., e. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer ... 2,350
1 lot on 2d av., e. s. corner of 101st st., adjoining above, 25.2x100; same buyer ... 2,600
6 lots on East 101st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., each 25x100.11; M. Mehrbach, $1,100 each ... 6,600
4 lots on East 101st st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; M. A. J. Lynch, $1,050 each ... 4,200
2 lots on East 101st st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; M. Mehrbach, $1,000 each ... 2,000
4 lots on East 101st st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; M. A. J. Lynch, $1,000 each ... 4,000
2 lots on East 101st st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., adjoining above, each same size; M. Mehrbach, $1,000 each ... 2,000
1 lot on 1st av., s. w. corner 101st st., 25.2x100; H. S. Brown ... 2,500
1 lot on 1st av., w. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 101st st., adjoining above, 25.3x100; same buyer ... 2,100
2 lots on 1st av., w. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $2,200 each ... 4,400
3 lots on 1st av., w. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $3,000 each ... 9,000
1 lot, 1st av., n. w. corner 100th st., adjoining above, 25.2x100; same buyer ... 3,500
1 lot, East 100th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11; M. A. J. Lynch ... 1,500
4 lots, East 100th st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer $1,400 each ... 5,600
12 lots, East 100th st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $1,500 each ... 18,000
1 lot, East 100th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., adjoining above, same size; J. S. Schumaker ... 2,000
4 lots, 1st av., n. e. corner 100th st., together in size 100.11x100; M. A. J. Lynch, $1,350 each ... 5,400

On Another Account.

1 lot, Avenue A, n. w. corner 122d st., 25.2x100; R. L. Belknap ... $2,800
2 lots, Avenue A, w. s., 25.10 ft. s. of 123d st., each 25x100; John Egan, $2,100 each ... 4,200
1 lot, Avenue A., w. s., 75.10 feet s. of 123d st., adjoining above, same size; Mr. Belknap ... 2,075
1 2-story and basement brick house, and lot, East 122d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x100.10; same buyer as above ... 6,500
1 lot, East 123d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; William Austin ... 1,750

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 4-story brick factory, and lot, No. 153 Avenue C., w. s., between 9th and 10th sts., lot 23x83 ... $16,000

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 unfinished 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house, and lot, East 120th st., s. s., 307.10 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 17.2x100.10 ... $9,020
4 lots, 10th av., n. e. corner of 97th st., together forming plot 100.10x100, sold in one parcel ... 10,700

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 4-story brick tenement-house, and lot, 2d av., e. s., 64.7 ft. s. of 22d st., lot 19.11x100 ... $8,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 5.

Henry st., n. s., 170.4 ft. e. of Jefferson st., 25x87.6; M. Shandley to H. Goldstein ... $10,400
Macdougal st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Minetta lane, 25x74; G. G. Gray to F. Renault ... 16,000
Wall st., s. w. corner Water st., 42.9x40; Annie McL., wife T. H. Howard, to Sarah M., wife G. Wood ... 1,000
Water st., No. 209, 23.6x72.6; A. T. Ackert, Referee, to W. Bliss ... 11,000
26th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; J. N. Blasi to H. Lunning ... 19,000
28th st. s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; H. Siebert and others, Trustees, to the Manhattan Brass Company ... 5,000
33d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; D. Lawson to W. Lawson ... 8,500
51st st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of 8th av., 17x100.5; J. Osborne to J. Agate ... 350
54th st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Emily R., wife of C. S. Mitchell, to W. P. Tyson ... 22,000
57th st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5, Executrix, P. Fitzpatrick to W. H. Howell ... 50,000
59th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 1st av., 46.3x100.5; S. B. Duryea to P. Cotter ... 8,126
61st st., 275.7 ft. w. of 1st av., 99.4x100.5; G. Gardner to Jane E., wife of O. L. Gardner ... 1,000
74th st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.9x102.2; H. Knickerbocker to J. Taylor ... 25,000
Same property; J. Taylor to J. H. Welsh ... 25,000
94th st., s. s., 11.8 ft. w. of Madison av., 76.8x102.2; heirs at law of S. Wood, deceased, to B. A. Willis ... 6,000
105th st., n. s., 148.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 34.2x100.10; W. P. Tyson to Emily R., wife of C. S. Mitchell ... 11,000
119th st., n. s., 203 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.10; M. Putzel to Mary J. Meagher ... 18,500
124th st., n. s., 390 ft. e. of 4th av., 7x centre of block; 124th st., n. s., 445.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 48.6x80.10x94.6, gore; G. P. Smith, Referee, to Elizabeth M. Parker ... 4,000
158th st., n. s., known as lot No. 133 on map of Village Melrose; Angeline V. Jube to Delia E. Dyer ... 2,200
Avenue B, w. s., 125 ft. n. of 86th st., 18x100; T. J. Gibbons to J. C. Henderson ... 1,550
1st av., n. w. corner 27th st., 98.9x145; S. Liebert and others, Trustees, Manhattan Brass Company to the Manhattan Brass Company ... 110,000
1st av., w. s., 24.9 ft. s. of 28th st., 49.4x100; H. Siebert and others, Trustees, to Manhattan Brass Company ... 25,000
1st av., s. w. corner of 28th st., 24.9x100; same to same ... 10,000
4th av., n. e. corner of 40th st., 98.8x80; Agnes Y. Vermeule to J. W. Gerard and B. S. Welles, ½ part ... 11,250
Same property; Agnes, wife C. Otto, to B. S. Welles and J. W. Gerard, ¼ part ... 11,250

LEASES RECORDED.

Madison av., No. 311, one year, per year ... $3,000
3d av., No. 974, three years, per year ... 2,800
6th av., No. 626, two years, per year ... 2,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James Gordon Bennett, only forty minutes to Wall st.—Elegant modern double mansion and grounds for sale or to let very low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot, 27x128, fronting Washington square, for sale at a ruinous sacrifice. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 20 East 47th st.; size 20x60x100.5; Goelet lease; price asked $25,000. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable; warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STOCK FARMS OF NOT LESS THAN ONE square mile on George Grant's Victoria Estate, Kansas, for sale on favorable terms to those possessing sufficient capital to make a fair start; natural grazing the year round; profits on stock from fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum; climate unsurpassed, society unexceptionable. Mr. GRANT'S colony, (over 500 square miles,) the largest and most successful in America. Refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen who have visited the estate, or have sons and relatives settled upon it:
JOHN C. GUNTHER, Esq., No. 504 Broadway.
GEO. MOLLER, Esq., No. 96 Wall st.
PETER MOLLER, Jr., Esq., Albemarle Hotel.
THOMAS R. CLARK, Esq., No. 690 Broadway.
For circulars apply to GEO. GRANT, Victoria, Ellis County, Kan., or T. R. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AT Oyster Bay, on Long Island Sound, finely located, convenient to bathing, beach, boating, &c.; good house, thirteen rooms, servants' rooms, cellar, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house, stable, and ice-house, all in perfect repair; two and a half acres, finely laid out and ornamented, and bounded by three streets. Price, $12,000, with furniture, new piano, &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT IN Scarsdale, Westchester County; 22 acres; all high ground, with pleasant and extended prospects; modern house by City builder; perfectly healthy; no musquitoes. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 160 Broadway, fourth floor.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AND EIGHTY-five acres of land, located two and a half miles back of Hastings on the Hudson, will be leased to a satisfactory tenant for three or five years, at a nominal rent. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF 1,200 ACRES, with stock, implements, crops, furniture, &c.; the farm is free and clear; fine soil and well improved; price only $18,000. Also, a small farm, $2,000. Address H. B. D., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A house with six bed-rooms, bath, &c., excellent stable, garden, and orchard; high ground, near depot; free from malaria and mosquitoes. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—EIGHTY-SIX acres; good building; twenty-five miles from New-York; two and a half miles from Tarrytown on line of new road. WILLIAM T. GRAFF, Executor, No. 294 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR NEAR by property, several farms worth from $2,000 to $75,000. Address, for a week only, REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the above-named court, entered herein April 13, 1875, I, the undersigned, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said order, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1875, at noon, the real and personal estate of said bankrupt, and which is situated and described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the Town of Granby, in the County of Oswego, and State of New-York, and being part of lot No. 75, of the original Town of Hannibal, now Granby, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego, at the south-west corner of that part of said lot No. 75 sold by James Crombie and wife to James Parker, and running thence easterly along the south line of said Parker's land to the Oswego River, thence southerly along the said Oswego River to the south-east corner to the lot of four acres of land conveyed by Isaac Merritt, sole acting executor of Richard P. Hart, deceased, to the said James Crombie by deed, dated March 1, 1848, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's office, April 4, 1848, in Book No. 48 of Deeds, page 355, &c.; thence westerly along the south line of said land conveyed by said Merritt to said Crombie, to said road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego; thence northerly along the east line of said road to the place of beginning, containing three acres of land, be the same more or less, and being the same premises lately occupied by Dorastus Kellogg and Madaline H., his wife, together with the right of way down the bank of said river to said river, as conveyed to said Crombie by the said Merritt. And also all that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Oswego Falls, Oswego County, and State of New-York, and being part of lot (No. 75) seventy five of the original Township of Hannibal, now Granby, bounded and described as follows, viz.: On the north by the lands of William Schenck, on the east by land of William Schenck and the top of the bank of the Oswego River, on the south by north line of land lately owned by Madaline Kellogg, on the west by the east line of Mrs. Thomas R. Wright's land, extending southerly across said Parker's premises to said north line of land of said Kellogg. Also, the right of way therefrom westerly to First street, as now used, on the north side of said Parker's land, the same used in common with other owners thereof, and line of so much of the premises purchased by Margarett Parker of William Schenck as lie east of said Wright's east line, and being four rods in length from east to west, and one and one-half rods in width from north to south, together with all buildings and all and every improvement thereon, and the said personal property is described as follows: Stone-boat, machinery, tools, furniture, quarries, and all the other personal property thereon belonging to said bankrupt, with all the water rights, privileges, water-wheels, transmitting power possessed by said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1875. CLARK C. WILSON, Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupt.
A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. ap21-2aw3wW&F*

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer. Office No. 8 Cooper Institute.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MAY 11, AT 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story and basement double tenement house, No. 160 Attorney st.: rents for $2,400 per annum; size, 25 by 56 by 100; sale absolute. Maps at auctioneer's office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—Thirty minutes from Wall st. by steamboat—a gentleman's mansion; seventeen rooms; all improvements; commanding situation, with view of the bay; four acres ground, with shade trees, stable, and coach-house.

Also, a house with ten rooms, all improvements, and a house with nine rooms, on grounds bounded by the bay; the situation unsurpassed for beauty in the vicinity of New-York; fine kitchen garden, fruit and shade trees; large stable and coach-house. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, (COMmunications by ferry from New-York in thirty-five minutes and by horse cars from Brooklyn,) the estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising twenty acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other outbuildings. The house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 a year, or on more favorable terms in case of a lease.

Also a water-front of 500 feet close by the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad, (to be completed in a few months,) to be let separately on an improvement lease. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A partially-furnished house, beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking the Sound, and one mile from the depot; well shaded, good boating and bathing; fine carriage-house, stable, boat-house, and laundry; tenant can have the use of boats and carriages; fine fishing and good drives; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOSEPH R. KEARNY, New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall st.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage-house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—WILL LEASE UNfurnished, elegant mansion, spacious grounds, greenhouses, stables; Montrose Mountain side, adjoining Mountain House; every improvement; excellent neighborhood. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., or opposite principal depot, Orange.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, LOW—THE whole or part of the fine three-story high-stoop house, No. 582 7th av., corner 41st st., near several lines of cars. OWNER, No. 723 6th av., near 41st st.

TO LET—ON WEST 48TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH av., an elegant three-story and attic brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x50, and extension, 18x25; dining-room on first floor; gas fixtures, mirrors, &c., &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT BY THE month or year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON 53D ST., near 6th av.—Four-story dwelling; carpets and furniture in excellent order. Address M. S. ISAACS, No. 243 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR WEST Point, with fourteen rooms; plenty of fruit on the place; rent, $600. Apply to CORNELIUS NELSON, Highland Falls, N. Y.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT—TO A SMALL family; reference required. Apply at No. 55 West 10th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 405,863 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 6th day of June, 1875, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—To rent—in the Kemp Building, corner William and Cedar sts., the elegant first floor office lately occupied by the late Simon De Visser as a banking office; the office is already fitted up and ready for occupancy. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take care of a gentleman's residence for the Summer months; would make herself generally useful, if required; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 161 West 41st st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD TAKE care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; best reference. Call at or address for one week No. 159 West 27th st., Room No. 8.

ALL EMPLOYERS WHO USED TO APPLY at the Free Labor Bureau, abolished May 1, would do well to call at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

C. JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH AV., is removed to No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., where can be obtained reliable servants of all nations.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A good, reliable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly, and is a good waitress; understands take care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG GERman woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in fine washing; City or country; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, willing, and good-natured girl as good waitress and a willing chamber-maid; has good references from her former place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL speaking English; gives the best of reference; this is one of the best girls in the service of private families. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 208 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American Protestant girl as a chamber-maid, waitress, or to mind children; no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German young woman, or as nurse and care children, sewing, &c.; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid, and assist with washing, or as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; City or country; best references. Call at No. 366 3d av., between 26th and 27th sts., store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and assist with the washing, or to take care of growing children; eight years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as chamber-maid and laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 325 East 27th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; understands her business in every particular; is also an excellent washer and ironer; best City references. Address for two days D. B., Box No. 262, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washing, or laundress alone, in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 28th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; best of City reference. Call at No. 354 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in fine washing; City or country; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of grown children, in private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 208 32d st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSEWORK.—BY a Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid or light housework in a private family; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 225 West 53d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do fine washing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 46 Stuyvesant st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; will do coarse washing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 235 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 13 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; is a thorough chamber-maid and good waitress; good City reference; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 306 East 32d st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing; very good reference. Call for two days at 241 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid or waitress; best City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 736 8th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children; wages no object. Call at No. 494 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Protestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Apply at No. 245 West 30th st.; ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl, and has very fine reference. Address M., No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly respectable, and a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; makes excellent soups; good pastry and bread baker; can get up nice made dishes; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—ASSISTANT.—BY TWO SMART GIRLS, with four years' City reference, as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; understands bread, biscuits, desserts, &c.; second girl is a good waitress and chamber-maid; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, pastry, &c.; can furnish the very best reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Franco-American Bureau de Placement, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT ENGlish woman as very good and economical cook; a first-class baker; neat, orderly, and highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN AS first-class cook; bones, lards, makes jellies, bread, &c.; can send a dish of any kind in first-class style; City or country; willing to assist in the laundry. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGLISH; gives good references; will do all the kitchen work for low wages; age twenty-eight; strictly sober, tidy, and willing. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; IS A GOOD cook and baker; would assist with the washing in a small private family; has four years' good City reference from one place. A good family that keep help long may apply at No. 150 West 54th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; can take charge of milk and butter; City or country; best references. Apply at No. 144 East 15th st., second floor, front room, corner 3d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN as a superior cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking, serving party dinners, &c.; is very neat and tidy; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman, for City or country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and general house-worker; has several references. Can be seen at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A BALTIMORE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call or address No. 122 West 26th st.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; five and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 16 Downing st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference; Apply at No. 252 West 16th st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A GIRL, AS COOK; IS A GOOD washer and ironer; would do general house-work; City or country; reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington place, first floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker, and to do part of the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands how to cook, and bake, and make up to suit; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; has eleven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 Henry street, basement door.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH A kitchen maid with her; best of references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS; wish to live together; one as thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or care children and do all kinds of family sewing and operating; both having the best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; willing and obliging; last employer breaking up house-keeping; several years' City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 255, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PRESBYterian women, together, one as good cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work together of a small family; five years' reference. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., below 2d av., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in private family: one as cook; understands meats, soup, bread, pastry; other as chamber-maid or waitress; four years' reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A RESPECTAble woman: thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing if required; excellent references; no objections to the country a short distance. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; no objections to the country for Summer; City reference. Call at No. 343 East 24th st., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL, AS GOOD cook in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has good references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON.—IN THE country, by a very competent girl, with good reference; is a good cook and first-class laundress. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; excellent baker; would assist with the washing; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron; best City reference. Call at No. 673 2d av., near 36th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD plain cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 154 West 28th st., for ten days.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Swede girls—one as cook and to wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter of dresses and cloaks; thoroughly understands trimming and fitting; will give the newest styles of the season; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 32d st.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKER—WISHES A FEW ENGAGEments by the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children; best reference given. Call at No. 12 West 44th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER would like to have a few families to go out sewing by the day; responsible for perfect fitting. Address Mme. HELD, No. 445 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is strong, neat, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; wants a steady place; City or country; can make butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL JUST landed, who can do plain cooking and wash and iron, and is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 348 West 45th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference; and a girl as nurse. Call at No. 169 Avenue A.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Address No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as housekeeper, or will take care of a private residence for the Summer months, or as chamber-maid and plain sewer; is competent and capable; twenty years' reference. Call or address for two days No. 475 4th av., corner 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—BY AN EXperienced German woman as housekeeper or first-class cook; best City reference. Call or address No. 79 Bank st., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR WILL TAKE CHARGE of a linen room in a hotel, or any position of trust; would take charge of children's clothing. Apply to or address Miss F. T., No. 527 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper, lady's companion, or private secretary; is well educated; no objection to travel. Address Mary, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, one week.

LADY'S MAID.—CAN CUT AND FIT DRESSES, and hair-dressing and trimming, and all the duties of a maid; good references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 63 West 24th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT maid, who is a good hair-dresser; can cut and fit, and is of very pleasant disposition. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING, obliging young woman, a thorough good laundress; willing to assist in chamber-work; has many years' reference from her last employer; leaves only on account of death. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on several machines; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman; very respectable and highly recommended as superior laundress or chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; can fill all the above situations in the best manner; best testimonials; honest, sober, very kind and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; is active, obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c., has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly competent in her work; will go to the country for the Summer; good City references. Call at No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the china store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS, PROTEStant, with the best of City reference; prefers any place up the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, THE WASHING OF ONE or two families by an honest, industrious woman that has lost her husband; good references if required. Apply at No. 896 2d av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS LAUNdress in a private family. Call for one day at No. 44 3d av., near 17th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as first-class laundress or chamber-maid, the other as first-class waitress and assist with the chamber-work; eight years' City reference from last employers. Address E. D., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; wishes to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of laces and finery; best City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS, who can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; in a private family; has best of reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—AS HEAD LAUNDRESS IN A hotel, and to take full charge of linen-room, or would go as housekeeper; good reference given; country preferred. Call at or address A. M., No. 1,323 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as laundress or laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 34 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS, PROTEStant, with the best of City reference; prefers any place up the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant young woman, highly respectable and experienced, as infant's nurse; understands the care of children thoroughly; can do sewing; best City testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as nurse to growing children, and to do plain sewing; is neat, capable, and kind; can give two years' best reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A YOUNG woman; would like a place to do plain sewing and take care of children; can give good reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for W. K.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GROWING children; is a neat seamstress, or as chamber-maid and to sew; references. Call for two days at No. 762 2d av.; ring top bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE to a lady or growing children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A NICE, NEAT, YOUNG PROTESTANT girl; has four years' reference from her present employer; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; WOULD take care of a baby or growing children; is a good seamstress; has good reference. Call or address No. 52 West 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as nurse and seamstress; will be highly recommended by last employer. Apply at 315 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class nurse, or maid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 112 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WITH a fresh breast of milk as wet nurse. Can be seen all day at No. 303 East 8th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; would wait on a lady; no objection to travel; very best City references, and highly recommended. Call at No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE care of an infant or children, or of an invalid; she can have the highest recommendations from the family where she lived nine years, and where she now is. Apply at No. 134 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent nurse, to take care of a baby or growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 52 West 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL OF REfinement and good capacity as nurse, with plain sewing; is neat, obliging, and handy with the needle; City or country. Apply at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE; willing to do light chamber-work or sewing, and go to the country. Call or address No. 165 East 32d st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EFFICIENT NURSE; TAKE entire charge of an infant; can do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 431 East 14th st., near 1st av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent girl as nurse and seamstress; five years' City reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 258 West 37th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse, or would go as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 1,323 Broadway, in stationery store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take charge of a young child. Apply at present employer, No. 30 East 37th st., for one day, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Swedish girl, speaking English; is a well-trained servant; understands the work and all required of her. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a first-class servant; capable and active and careful; can furnish excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as competent seamstress; understands dress-making; would mind grown children; no objection to the country; can give five years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 114 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; will assist with chamber-work and take care of grown children. Call at No. 306 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A young Scotch woman as seamstress and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen at No. 65 West 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A MOST COMPETENT seamstress; engagements by the day in respectable families; an excellent sewer; references. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class seamstress and dress-maker; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in chamber-work or take care of a child; would like to travel; the best of references. Address W. R., Box 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as a very first-class seamstress; gives the best references; can cut and fit dresses and underwear. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over baths.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as seamstress in a first-class family; competent to cut and fit; has sewing machine. Call at No. 326 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts., in crockery store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or with children; a ten-years' reference given. Apply at No. 47 West 19th st., Thursday and Friday.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young person in a first-class American family as seamstress and nurse to grown children; understands hair-dressing and working on the machine; two years' best City reference; very willing and obliging; a permanent situation wanted. Apply at 232 West 30th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GERMAN (PROTESTANT) girl, about twenty; City or country; to be generally useful; can do house-work, care children, sew, &c.; wages not so much an object; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL WHO understands the duties of first-class waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; has best City recommendations; no objection to country or Catholic help. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, who can dress salads; understands thoroughly the cleaning of silver, and keeps parlors in careful order; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; TWO YEARS in her last place in City; references first class; competent, cleanly, quiet, and thoroughly trained. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS A FIRST-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at 265 West 47th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress and to assist with the chamber-work; six years' reference from last employers. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as waitress, and will assist with chamber-work or children; no objection to the country; two years' best City reference. Call at 306 East 35th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do waiting and sewing, or would do chamber-work and sewing; good City reference from last place. Call at 490 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, Protestant, for a private family in the City; good wages paid to competent person. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR waitress with good City references; understands the care of silver, charge of a dining-room, and all the courses. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address Waitress, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress or waitress and chamber-maid; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., Room No. 8.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; BEST of City reference. Call at No. 1,042 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, rough washing; is willing to do it for fifty cents a dozen; good reference. Apply at No. 202 West 40th st., rear.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF sober, industrious habits; thoroughly understands his business in the proper care and treatment of all things connected with a coachman's duties; is a reliable driver; willing and obliging; has first-class City references for the past six years. Address C., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN OF GOOD size and appearance as coachman; understands the care and management of horses and vehicles thoroughly; sober, honest, and obliging; now ready for engagement; City or country. Address, for one week, Jackson, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best City references. Address J. B., No. 644 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife, together; man is first-class coachman and groom, willing to make himself generally useful; wife is an excellent cook and laundress; both are highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address D. K., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; careful driver; good groom; best City and country reference; no objections to the country; leaving in consequence of his employer going to Europe. Call on or address J. C., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer; leaves on account of disposing of his horses. Call or address No. 119 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A SWEDISH single man; three years' reference from last place; speaks English; sober, honest, strong, willing; can do all kinds gardening and farming. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family; has left his present employer on account of giving up horses; no objection to the country; can produce three years' City reference. Call or address M. C., in care Henry V. Rych, 125 West 50th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—OF LONG experience; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; no objection to country; five years' best City references. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; PROTESTant; single; is strictly temperate, honest, obliging, and willing to do anything that is required on a gentleman's place. Address E., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young man; is a good careful driver in City or country; can do plain gardening; is willing and obliging; eight years' reference. Address D., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and harness; is a first-class groom and careful driver; can be well recommended. Address T. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his business, in City or country; has best reference from last employer. Address R. W., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, as coachman or groom; single; aged twenty-two; understands his business thoroughly; twelve months' good City reference from last employer. Address A. B., private stable, No. 129 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; stylish and understands his business in all its branches; present employer can be seen. Address O. M., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Call or address for two days James, at Ferguson's stables, No. 114 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; three and a half years' reference. Address for two days H. B., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; City or country, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen or note addressed to Holmes, No. 50 East 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no family; highly recommended; wife a first-class laundress; country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; is a good groom, careful driver; willing and obliging; has three years' reference from last place. Address H. K., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; good references from last employer. Address R. H., or call at No. 147 East 35th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk and help in a garden; good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; good reference from last place. Address T. D., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class driver in City or country; has a thorough knowledge of everything connected with the business. Address J. P. C., No. 120 Greenwich av., corner West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer; leaves on account of disposing of his horses. Call or address No. 111 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of experience and capability; neat and of good habits; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; six years' very good City reference. Call on M. T., No. 215 West 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, TRUSTworth man; ten years' reference from last place; is married; has no family; his wife would do any kind of work if required. Call or address T. M., No. 10 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best City references. Call or address J. B., harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, first-class, of long experience; is single and a Protestant; best of City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address S. M. Locke, Office No. 46 Cliff st., or No. 21 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Call or address James, at Ferguson's stables, No. 114 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; SOBER, honest, understands his business; careful driver and good groom. Address, for two days, P. G., Box No. 323, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENING.—By a young man who understands his duties; refers to his former employer. Call or address R. Keppler, No. 49 Exchange place.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; USEFUL AND WILLing; good City references. Address W., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who understands the business thoroughly; satisfactory references will be given. Address B. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, single; is a good groom, careful driver; has 3 years reference from last place. Address H. McKevitt, No. 97 Chrystie st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has four years' first-class reference from his last employer; is willing and obliging. Address P. L., No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A. W., private stables, No. 127 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINgle colored man as first-class coachman; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call or address for two days 7 West 9th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; is a careful and competent driver, which his references will show; country preferred. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN EVERY respect; good City driver and groom; equal to take care of carriage or road horses; best reference. Address for two days R. J. S., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; five years' City reference from last employer; City or country; no objection to make himself useful at anything required. Address H., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; is strictly temperate; six years' best City reference. Call or address P. C., 15 East 39th st., private stable.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS laying out new place; has a small family; best City reference. Can be seen at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway. Call for P. M. G.

FLORIST AND GRAPE-GROWER.—FIRST-class, with best reference at hand. Address Florist, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—AS FRUIT, FLOWER, AND VEGEtable gardener; thoroughly understands laying out new pleasure-grounds and the care of a gentleman's place, stock, and all general work; aged thirty-five; fifteen years' practice in this country; strictly sober and trustworthy man; married; one child; wants a cottage; first-class City reference. Address D. D., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, FARMER, AND Coachman.—By a Swede, speaking English; can take entire charge of horses and carriages, work in garden, and make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A German Protestant single man, aged twenty-five years; is a good out-door flower gardener; can also care and drive horses, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO understands gardening, the care of horses and cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to last employer, No. 126 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS under gardener; is willing and obliging; can milk. Address E. Letchford, No. 60 Butler st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—A MALE NURSE OFFERS HIS SERVICES to private gentlemen or physicians. Address A. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

POSITION WANTED BY AN AMERICAN middle-aged man in some wholesale business, or as collector, &c., for bank or insurance company; is a thorough business-going man. A place where, by strict integrity and close application to business, can meet with a permanency and advancement. Address L. GEORGE, No. 375 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-nine years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, edge walks and roads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG man in any employment; good character; wages no object. Address C. D., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AS waiter; good references; no objection to the country. Call or address C. J., No. 911 6th av., shoe store.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS WAITER; HE has excellent references, and can be seen at his present employer's, No. 137 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; three years' City references; thorough table waiter; does his work without assistance; speaks good English; strictly sober; cleanly, willing, and well clothed. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; THREE YEARS' CITY references (verbal) for competency, sobriety, and honesty; is a thoroughly-trained waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE Protestant young man in a private family; has two years' best City reference from his last place. Address W. Hall, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS ENGlish and well understands his business; is sober, temperate and industrious; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., N. N.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; good references. Call or address C. J., No. 911 6th av., in shoe store.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS A thorough and complete knowledge of his business; excellent references; City or country. Call on James, at present employer's, No. 11 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN LATELY ARRIVED; understands his business as waiter in a private family; best references. Address L. M., No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; MAN as waiter; woman as first-class cook at soups, meats, pastries, and jellies, and very economical; man is a thorough servant, and willing to be useful; Protestants; references first class. Address Advertisers, No. 533 3d av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY-five, single, a situation as book-keeper; also willing to make himself generally useful; best of references. Address, for three days, Book-keeper, Box No. 157 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN TO work a farm a short distance in the country; must understand the care of horses and cows. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS AND DINING-room girl; must be very neat and quick at waiting; City reference required. Apply at No. 18 East 28th st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED.—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Call at No. 1,319 4th av., fourth house below 86th st., west side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; PROtestant preferred. Apply this (Friday) morning at No. 49 5th av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—DRESS-MAKERS; ONLY EXPERIENCED hands need apply. Call at No. 218 East 16th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; must understand making good soups, be a good baker, and able to flute and do up fine clothes. Apply at No. 308 Lexington av., before 4 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WILLING GIRLS, ONE AS cook, washer, and ironer, one as chamber-maid and waitress. No. 57 West 24th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID FOR THE COUNtry; to assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 34 East 31st st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN THAT can give best of references. Call at No. 138 Madison av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; City reference. Call, after 3 P. M., at No. 235 West 53d st.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; PROTestant preferred. Apply at No. 29 West 18th st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as experienced cook, the other as chamber-maid and laundress; both must have good City references. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER, FULLY COMpetent and capable. Inquire at 45 East 20th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT BUTTLE, Insolvent.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee of all the property and effects of Robert Buttle, the debtor above-named, who conducted business at No. 312 Washington street, in the City of New-York; and all persons indebted to said insolvent are hereby required to render to said Assignee, at his office, No. 119 Chambers street, in said City, on or before the 20th day of May, 1875, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to said Assignee, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said debtor are notified to deliver the same to said Assignee on or before the 20th of May. Notice is also given hereby to all creditors of said insolvent to deliver their respective accounts and demands, with vouchers duly verified, to the said Assignee, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1875, at his said office.—Dated New-York, May 6, 1875. CHARLES A. WILSON, Assignee.
my7-1aw3wF*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 3d day of May A. D., 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DENNIS W. O'HALLORAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TRAITEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William Traitel, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMILE H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my office, number 14 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., all the uncollected judgments, book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind, now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the judgments and claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at my said office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated the 21st day of April, 1875.
CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Assignee.
THOMAS H. BAROWSKY, Attorney for Assignee.
ap23-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ROBERT B. CANTFELL and CHARLES A. CHAPIN, Bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.
my7-1aw3wF* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BOARDMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William Boardman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1875.
my7-1aw3wF* ALEX. M. C. SMITH, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EUGENE A. BLEYTHING and JAMES F. MARSH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, No. 663 Broad street, for the purposes mentioned in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
F. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MORRIS COHN, LIEBMAN COHN and SIMON BLOCK, Bankrupts.—Morris Cohn, one of the said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
my7-1aw3wF R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 7th day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ELBERT FOWLER and FRANCIS B. MURTHA, both of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts by the District Court of said district.
my7-1aw3wF JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Continued from Fourth Page.

the words that are crossed I refused to assent to.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you crossed that paragraph out at the time it was presented to you? A.—I did.

Q.—And look at the interlineation in lead pencil, and say whether it is in your handwriting. Is it the emendation you made at the time? A.—At the time or while I had it, that evening or the next morning, and before I delivered it back.

Q.—Does the emendation in lead pencil indicate the paragraph which you were willing to sign, if it was substituted for the one which you crossed out? A.—Yes, if I signed any.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read what is crossed out and what is stated in its place. That which is crossed out is as follows—

Mr. Evarts—Read the context.

Mr. Fullerton—Then you cannot discriminate between the context and the erased part. I will read what is erased first, and then read the context. What is stricken out is as follows:

"I declare that those charges, imputations, and innuendoes are without any foundation in fact, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

And what is substituted in its place in lead pencil is as follows:

"I sincerely regret having made any imputations, charges, or innuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. B."

Q.—Look also at the head of page 3 upon this paper, [paper shown witness,] and say whether you intended to erase the word "disavow"? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you substitute in its place? A.—"Withdraw."

Q.—"Withdraw all"? A.—"Withdraw all." Mr. Beach—Well, the word "disavow" is still retained in the paper.

Mr. Shearman—That "disavow" in the original paper occurred twice. The word "withdraw" was substituted the second time.

Mr. Fullerton—It originally read, "And I expressly *disavow* the charges, imputations, and innuendoes imputed as having been made and uttered by me," and so forth. The word "disavow" is erased, and Mr. Bowen says he intended the words "withdraw all" should be substituted in its place and stead.

Mr. Beach—Well, that is so in the paper as executed; that is true.

Q.—Look at the original draft, Mr. Bowen, and state whether you struck out those words, after the words "I know nothing;" did you strike out the words, "Derogatory to his reputation as a clergyman or a man"? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you insert in their place instead anything else? A.—I did.

Q.—And if so what? A.—Those words.

Q.—Name which? A.—"Which would prevent me from extending to him my cordial friendship, confidence, and Christian fellowship."

HE WAS IGNORANT OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE LETTERS.

Q.—At the time of the arbitration, did you know anything about the existence of what has been known as "the apology," the "letter of apology?" A.—I did not that I remember.

Q.—At the time of the signing of the tripartite agreement, did you know anything about it? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—At that time did you know of the existence of any other of these letters, namely the letter of Feb. 5, 1874? A.—What about?

Q.—Well, it is the notorious letter, Sir; Mr. Beecher's letter which has been given in evidence in the first of this trial? A.—I can't tell you, Sir, until you show me the letter.

THE ARBITRATION.

Q.—While they are looking up those exhibits, Mr. Bowen, I ask you whether at the time of the arbitration Mr. Tilton did not call the attention of the arbitrators to section 6 in the contract between yourself and Mr. Tilton relating to the *Independent*, which is as follows:

"These contracts may be terminated by either party at any time by paying to the other party the sum of $2,500, or by the death of either, or by mutual consent, but in no other way."

Q.—Do you recollect of his calling the attention of the arbitrators to that clause? A.—I think he did.

Q.—And do you also recollect, Mr. Bowen, that he called the attention of the arbitrators to the other contract in respect to the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, sections three and eleven, which I will read, section three being as follows:

"The party of the first part [that is yourself] shall pay to the party of the second part a salary as follows: One hundred dollars per week in cash, payable weekly, together with an additional sum equal to ten per cent. of the net profits of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, before named, paya le at intervals of no more than one year, or either, as the discretion of the party of the first part."

Section 11 being:

"This agreement may at any time be dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties thereto, or by either of them, having given to the other, in writing, six months in advance, his notice of a desire and intention to do so, or may be terminated immediately by paying $2,600 in cash to the party of the second part, and the party of the second part shall have the same privilege by making the same payment."

Do you recollect of his calling their attention to that? A.—I calculate he did.

Q.—The attention of the arbitrators was called to those several provisions. They are marked in evidence. Did Mr. Tilton, in that arbitration, base his claim for damages upon the respective paragraphs to which I have now called your attention? A.—I don't remember whether he did entirely; he presented all the case from his standpoint very briefly.

Q.—I call your attention to the letter of Feb. 7, 1871, from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, and ask whether you knew of its existence at the time of either the arbitration or the signing of the tripartite agreement? A.—I have no recollection of it whatever.

Q.—And I now call your attention to a letter of the same date from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton. Did you know of that? A.—I did not.

Q.—Well, did you know anything of the existence of a letter commencing, "The blessing of God rest upon you;" it has no date, I believe? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I call your attention to the letter of Feb. 5, 1872, and ask you the same question with regard to that? A.—No recollection of it whatever.

HE WAS IGNORANT OF MRS. TILTON'S CHARGES AGAINST BEECHER.

Q.—Did you know anything at that time of the charge which Mrs. Tilton had made against Mr. Beecher in writing?

Mr. Evarts—I object to that, if your Honor please. I have no objection to these matters, but is it material or proper that this witness should be asked for his knowledge of these matters when he has no knowledge upon them?

Mr. Beach—Well, we propose to prove that he had no knowledge.

Mr. Evarts—I say he had no knowledge.

Mr. Fullerton—It is concerning no knowledge that I wish to prove. It is competent for us to prove, Sir, that he was entirely ignorant of the existence of this correspondence and of these various papers, which have been given in evidence here, at the time of the signing of the tripartite agreement.

Mr. Evarts—I don't see exactly how it is material. I don't care anything about the letters, but this is not a question between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher as to which shall be held to the tripartite agreement.

Judge Neilson—I think you can show the fact generally. Have you any more papers to show him?

Mr. Fullerton—There are no more papers that I wish to show him now. Did you know anything of the existence of any charge which Mrs. Tilton made against Mr. Beecher in writing? A.—I did not.

Q.—Or any retraction of that charge? A.—I did not.

Q.—Or any recantation of the retraction? A.—I did not.

TILTON'S DISCHARGE BY BOWEN.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen, I understand you to say that you informed Mr. Beecher, on the Monday following Jan. 1, that you had then discharged Mr. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—What time in the day was that? A.—It was in the evening; it was after 4 o'clock, I should judge.

Q.—Was it before or after this letter was written to you, which is marked Exhibit No. 4½? A.—It was after that letter was received.

Q.—You received that letter before you told Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; I received it in the morning, and I told him in the evening.

Mr. Beach—What time, with reference to the receipt of that letter, were the relations with Tilton sundered? A.—On the Saturday morning before, the last day of the year.

A QUESTION RULED OUT.

Mr. Fullerton—I call your attention to this evidence of Mr. Beecher:

"Q.—Well, did Mr. Moulton say that Mr. Bowen charged that you had confessed adultery to him? A.—I—he did—yes, Sir; he said so—I was only hesitating as to whether it was in that interview or not; he said so at some one of the interviews about that time.

Q.—And about this time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what did you reply? A.—I think I laughed; I denied it; when I confess adultery to Mr. Bowen I am sure it will be impressed upon my mind.

Q.—Did you say to him on that subject whether or no Mr. Bowen had ever made any such charge against you personally? A.—I said to him that from the origin of the difficulties between Mr. Bowen and me down to February or January, 1870, and again Dec. 26, there had been several adjudications—arbitrations—that is, there had been very many conversations, but Mr. Bowen had never had any difficulty with me except business difficulties, and he never, under any circumstances, made any statement to me which implicated my moral character."

Mr. Evarts—How does that become a subject of re-direct?

Mr. Beach—It is contradicting Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—No, it does not relate to anything that I inquired of.

Mr. Fullerton—It was a question, Sir, that we omitted to put on the direct examination.

Judge Neilson—You plead inadvertence?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; my attention was called to it at recess by Mr. Beach and Judge Morris.

Mr. Evarts—What date was it given?

Mr. Fullerton—April 5, 1875.

Mr. Evarts—This is a conversation given on our part from Mr. Beecher, as to what passed between him and Mr. Bowen, they having given Mr. Moulton's part of the conversation, in their view, and we gave Mr. Beecher's view.

Mr. Fullerton—My question has not been put yet, Sir. I was waiting for my learned adversary to look up the evidence. The question I wish to put is this: [To witness]—Did you at any time state to Mr. Beecher any charge which implicated his moral character? Wait, now, till his Honor decides.

Mr. Evarts—All of that has been given in evidence here, they proving the conversation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher spoke of that conversation in contradiction, we suppose, of Mr. Moulton.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—And Mr. Bowen cannot be called to contradict Mr. Beecher in that statement because the only statement Mr. Beecher made was what passed between him and Mr. Moulton.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is a mistake, Sir. Mr. Beecher went further than that. I don't know whether it has been read.

Mr. Evarts—He did not go any further than what he said he told Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Beach—Yes he did.

Mr. Evarts (reading:)

"I said to Mr. Moulton from the origin of the difficulties between Bowen and me there had been many conversations, but Mr. Bowen had never any difficulty with me except business difficulties, and he never under any circumstances made any charge implicating my moral character."

Giving it as a part of the conversation between Moulton and himself, Mr. Beecher had a right to testify in regard to what passed between Mr. Bowen and him.

Judge Neilson—No.

Mr. Fullerton—We think the question is a proper one, Sir.

Judge Neilson—It don't strike me so. I don't think it is proper. It is really immaterial what conversation passed between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it is not immaterial what the charge was Mr. Bowen brought against Mr. Beecher when Mr. Beecher testifies that nothing was said by Mr. Bowen imputing immorality to him.

Mr. Evarts—He testifies he told Mr. Moulton so, that is all.

Mr. Fullerton—Now it comes to be material whether he told Mr. Moulton the truth.

Judge Neilson—I don't think it is material. I don't think we can take it, Sir; it is too remote.

Q.—Is this the letter from which you read the date to the other side—the Woodstock letter? A.—It is.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, if your Honor please, we offer this letter in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—We object to it.

Judge Neilson—It is written by whom, to whom.

Mr. Fullerton—It is from Mr. Bowen to Mr. Tilton; written in 1863.

Mr. Evarts—How is that material?

Judge Neilson—Certainly not in connection with Mr. Tilton's employment or dismissal.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; but it is a letter to which attention was called by the other side.

Mr. Evarts—Not in the first instance.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; in the first instance. They asked Mr. Bowen to refer to it and to give its date, and he referred to the letter and read its date.

Mr. Evarts—No; I asked him how old this Woodstock letter was, and he said that he could not tell without looking, and he looked; that is all. The Woodstock letter was spoken of by the arbitrators as one of the papers that were to be disposed of. I do not know that there was anything said about burning it, but it was to be disposed of. That does not give a right to introduce the letter.

Mr. Beach—It was spoken of much earlier than that.

Mr. Evarts—But the letter itself has not been brought out in evidence on our part.

Judge Neilson—Is it connected with any event that we have had before us?

Mr. Evarts—It had been spoken of as one of the letters to be given up; and I asked him how old the letter was; and he said that he could not tell without looking.

Judge Neilson—Was that the first time that you called attention to the letter?

Mr. Evarts—It was the first time that I called attention to it.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter is referred to in an exhibit.

Mr. Evarts—I did not call attention to it at all. The witness looked at it to refresh his memory.

Mr. Fullerton—It is referred to in an exhibit which is appended to, and forms part of, that transaction.

Judge Neilson—And a section is taken out of that to put into this?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—This letter was shown to Mr. Beecher; and the testimony of Mr. Moulton in regard to it was to this effect:

Q.—Did you state to Mr. Beecher what Mr. Tilton proposed to do with that letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you say to him upon that subject? A.—I told him Mr. Tilton intended to publish it.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say? A.—Mr. Beecher said that the statement that he had ever confessed to Mr. Bowen was entirely untrue; he said that he had had differences with Mr. Bowen, and settlements with Mr. Bowen, but that Mr. Bowen had never raised with him at any such settlement any question of adultery. He said that he presumed that he knew what one portion of the letter referred to, &c.

Now we propose to show, by the production of the letter, and by the evidence of Mr. Bowen, that the statements of Mr. Beecher upon that subject were untrue, and that the representations which he made were untrue. This letter having been referred to as the Woodstock letter, in this letter which was submitted to Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher having made remarks concerning it—the Woodstock letter—and its contents, we suppose that that naturally and legally draws in the instrument itself, and that it is to be taken in connection with the commentaries upon it, and the manner in which it was received and referred to by Mr. Beecher; and that this part of the evidence and conduct of Mr. Beecher cannot be properly understood, except in connection with the original paper instrument to which these declarations, these conversations, and these references allude.

Mr. Evarts—This letter has been somewhat in public consideration, though it has never been given to the public, except by its being referred to in another letter which has been introduced. I cannot understand clearly how my learned friend can be serious in proposing to give any evidence here of a letter written in 1863, by Mr. Bowen to Mr. Tilton. This is not a question of anything that Mr. Bowen has said to Mr. Beecher, or of anything which has come to Mr. Beecher's knowledge. I am unable to see just the ground for supposing that this can be given in evidence in this issue.

Mr. Beach—It makes no difference as to the origin or antiquity of the letter, so long as it was living at the time that the letter of Mr. Tilton was shown to Mr. Beecher, and was then discussed.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher says that it was not shown to him at that time.

Mr. Beach—But the contents of the letter were brought to his attention, and were discussed by him.

Mr. Porter—So were the contents of the Woodhull scandal brought to his attention and discussed by him; but they certainly cannot propose to introduce that as evidence against Mr. Beecher, because he was aware of the contents of that paper.

Judge Neilson—I do not think that we are helped by the circumstance that a clause of the letter was incorporated into or annexed to the agreement, because that was the act of the parties who used so much of the letter as they chose to use in that connection; and although there is some ground for the argument that Mr. Beecher made it the subject of conversation, yet I do not think that it is sufficiently before us to admit the letter in evidence.

Mr. Beach—Suppose this letter contains a charge of the very character that Mr. Beecher denies was ever made against him—

Mr. Evarts—We have have nothing to do with the charges made by other people.

Mr. Beach—At the time of the conversation spoken of by Mr. Moulton, the fact of the charge on the part of Mr. Bowen against him of adultery, and of similar improprieties, was presented by Mr. Beecher. He says that Mr. Bowen never made any such charge. I propose to contradict him.

Judge Neilson—If it had any relation to the issue we are trying, it would be different.

Mr. Beach—We show that the charge of Mr. Bowen was communicated to Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—The learned counsel claims that it is to be received because of what Mr. Beecher stated here on the subject. I think it is too remote, and ought not to be received.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—I omitted, Mr. Bowen, by inadvertence, to ask you this question: Did you ever see that paper before? [Referring to the paper which the witness Partridge stated was pinned to the check of Mr. Bowen when Woodruff & Robinson received it from Mr. Tilton.] A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—If you had seen it on the night of the arbitration you would have remembered it? A.—I should say that I never saw it before.

Q.—You did not pin it to the check when you paid it? A.—I did not.

TESTIMONY OF J. NAPOLEON LONGHI.

John Napoleon Longhi called by plaintiff and sworn.

Mr. Fullerton—Where do you reside? A.—At the corner of Willoughby street and Eighth avenue, Brooklyn.

Q.—What is your business? A.—In Delmonico's hotel and restaurant.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 22 Broad street.

Q.—How long have you been in the employ of Mr. Delmonico? A.—About forty years.

Judge Neilson—That goes quite beyond your time, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—It is outlawed; I will not pursue it any further.

Q.—Where have you been for the last few years—in which building? A.—At No. 22 Broad street for the last ten years. I was thirty years in the old house.

Q.—When did Mr. Delmonico move into No. 22 Broad street? A.—In 1865.

Q.—What part of the building did he then occupy? A.—The basement, as kitchen and cellar; the bar and lunch on the first floor; it is about three feet from the grade of the street, each side of the door.

Q.—Did it run through to New street? A.—Yes; the room is 25 feet by 100.

Q.—Did it run through from New street to Broad street, from 1865, up to the present time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Broad street and New street run parallel to each other, do they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—New street being in the rear, further west? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had Mr. Delmonico an eating room up stairs above the floor which you spoke of? A.—Not when I first went with him.

Q.—When did he open that room? A.—June 27, 1874.

Q.—Before that who had possession of that upper floor? A.—The two floors were used for offices.

Q.—When did he commence altering it into a restaurant? A.—The 1st of May, 1874.

Q.—When did he admit guests into it for the first time; A.—The 27th of June, 1874.

Q.—Before that he did not occupy it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any means of communicating between your floor—the lower floor, where the old restaurant was, and the upper floor, before the alterations were made by Mr. Delmonico? A.—No, Sir; the stairway was outside—one in Broad street, and one in New street.

Q.—Was there any eating establishment up stairs on that second floor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—There were brokers' offices there up to that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Nobody lunched up there until the 27th June, 1874? A.—No, Sir; excepting some gentleman called for something and I took it up, which I did whenever they wished to lunch privately in their offices.

Q.—You mean while they were occupying the brokers' offices? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you situated—on the first or on the second floor? A.—I had charge of the part down stairs—the first floor. I was down stairs before the upper part was opened.

Q.—Where were you placed after the upper floor was opened? A.—I attended to that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—How many steps did you go up from Broad street to get into your saloon, as it was in the Summer of 1871? A.—Three steps inside of the door, the weather-doors, as they call them.

Q.—Do you remember the fact that next to your establishment there was a restaurant as you went down stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the name of that? A.—Charles Schedeler, a German house.

Q.—That was a restaurant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where they dined and lunched and so forth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it the very next place to yours? A.—The next door—No. 24.

Q.—How near were the steps down to that to the steps up into yours? A.—I should think about twenty feet; about that.

The court then adjourned.

A QUESTION OF THE TRIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, you quote the following passage from one of Mrs. Tilton's letters to her husband: "Oh, my dear husband, may you never need the discipline of being misled by a good woman as I have been by a good man."

As several of Mr. Beecher's friends have gone so far as to assert that no such sentence was ever written by Mrs. Tilton, will you please inform those doubting individuals whether the letter quoted from has been published, and when?

I find the extract referred to in Mr. Tilton's statement of last September. Was that letter (bearing date July 4, 1871,) or the portion quoted above, included in the opening address of Mr. Morris?

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 5, 1875.

[The letter in question was given in evidence on the 17th February, and its authenticity has never been questioned. The following is a copy as sworn to on the trial:

JULY 4, 1871.

MY DEAR THEODORE: I had expected you all day yesterday and to-day. But now your letter was put in my hand instead. I feel the bitterest discernments, but we are both in God's hands. While I now hear Him say by my heart's intensest yearnings, "Return to the love of thy youth." *Oh, my dear husband, may you not need the further discipline of being misled by a good woman as I have been by a good man.* I rejoice in your happy days and peaceful mind, though I am not in anywise the cause. It will be by God's gift alone if ever your face illumines or heart throbs with thoughts of me. As for me, I will wait on the Lord. I thank you for the sufferings of the past year. You have been my deliverer. Destroy my letters, nor show them to our mutual friend. The fear of this will prevent my writing my inmost life. I am, your dear wife,

ELIZABETH.]

PLANS OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Centennial Commission announce that it has concluded to have a display of live stock, products of fish culture, and pomological products in connection with the Bureau of Agriculture of the Exhibition. The live stock display will be limited to the months of September and October, 1876, the periods devoted to each class and family being fifteen days, or as follows:

Horses, mules, and asses, (as one class,) from Sept. 1 to 15th.

Horned cattle, (of all varieties,) from Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.

Sheep, swine, and goats, (as one class,) from Oct. 10 to 25th.

Poultry will be exhibited as a permanent and also as a temporary show, the first commencing on the opening of the Exhibition, the latter from Oct. 25 to Nov. 10. Animals must be of pure blood to be qualified for admission, (trotting stock and fat cattle excepted,) and even those of pure blood must be highly meritorious.

Stock must be fed at the expense of exhibitors, who will be furnished with the necessary forage and other food at cost prices.

Exhibitors will also be expected to furnish their own attendants, on whom all responsibility of the care of feeding, watering and cleaning the animals, and also of cleaning the stalls will rest. Though the commission promise to erect ample accommodation for the exhibition and protection of live stock, contributors who may desire to make special arrangements for the display of their stock will be afforded facilities at their own cost. All animals will be under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon, who will examine them before admission to guard against infection, and who will also make a daily inspection and report. In case of sickness the animals will be removed to a suitable inclosure specially prepared for their comfort and medical treatment. Rings will be provided for the display and exercise of horses and cattle.

It is also the desire of the commission to afford proper facilities for the exhibition of fish and the various appliances and processes used in fish culture. It is suggested that the Commissioners of Fisheries of the various States take such concerted action as will be the means of making this feature of the exhibition a success.

The classification and arrangement of fruits sent for exhibition will be according to their species and variety. The most important display of fruits will be made during the months of September and October.

LAW REPORTS.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

A QUESTION OF INTEREST TO CIGAR MANUFACTURERS—HOW CUSTOMERS ARE DECEIVED.

Louis Jacoby and Julius Moll, who, under the firm name of L. Jacoby & Co., conducted a cigar manufacturing business at No. 170 Division street, were indicted in the United States Circuit Court lately on the charge of affixing counterfeit Custom-house stamps to boxes of cigars. It was shown on the trial that the boxes contained domestic cigars, on which the internal revenue duty had been paid; that the imitation Custom-house stamps had been used for the purpose merely of inducing purchasers to believe that the cigars had been imported, and that the accused had no intention to defraud the Custom-house, and had sought for and obtained a legal opinion that the affixing of the stamps was not a violation of law. Judge Benedict, before whom the case was tried, held that it came within the provisions of the law imposing a criminal penalty for the use on cigar boxes of stamps "in the likeness or similitude" of those prescribed to be used on cigars paying duty at the Custom-house. These latter stamps are known by the technical term of "cautionary," and are affixed at the Custom-house on boxes of imported cigars on which duty has been paid. Sentence was suspended on Jacoby and Moll, on account of their case being the first one tried under the law, and their evident intention to keep within its provisions. Civil proceedings for the condemnation of the cigars were brought by United States District Attorney Bliss, and the case came to trial yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, the main point being that, although a penalty might be imposed in a criminal prosecution for the using of such stamps, the law was so worded that it could not work a forfeiture in a civil case. Counsel for the defense contended that it must be shown, in order to secure a condemnation, that the stamps were intended to be used, or that an attempt had been made to use them on boxes on which the law required the use of stamps of which they were imitations; or, in other words, that although the mere possession of the stamps was an offense under the criminal laws, the affixing of them to boxes of domestic cigars on which genuine stamps of their appearance was not prescribed by law could not work a forfeiture, and that there could be no intent to cheat the internal revenue inferred from the affixing of stamps entirely differing from those required by the internal revenue laws, especially as the genuine stamps required to be used by those laws had been previously affixed to the boxes. Judge Blatchford reserved his decision on the points raised, after they had been argued by Assistant District Attorney Sherman for the Government and Mr. Spingarn for the defense.

THIEVES SENT TO STATE PRISON.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan accepted pleas of attempts to commit burglary from the following prisoners: Frederick W. Malloy, charged with breaking into the shoe-store of Patrick Flavin, No. 507 West Twenty-seventh street, and stealing therefrom shoes valued at $13; George McCabe, charged with stealing $5 worth of oats from the stables of James Brooks, No. 607 West Fifty-fifth street, which he burglariously entered; Patrick Sullivan and John White, charged with an attempted burglary on the premises of Charles Wichman, No. 55 Cherry street; Eugene Boyle, alias Brady, who broke into the liquor-store of Bernard Flood, at No. 460 Eighth avenue, and stole cigars, clothing, and money valued at $33; Alfred Ashworth, (two cases,) charged with breaking into the apartments of Michael Bligh, No. 1,032 First avenue, and stealing a watch and other property valued at $30. The prisoners were all sentenced, by Judge Sutherland to two years and six months in the State Prison. John Maroney, indicted for breaking into the unoccupied house No. 326 West Houston street, and stealing therefrom a copper boiler, also pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. William Smith, charged with breaking into the apartments of Jacob Reichardt, at No. 133 Orchard street, on April 12, was found guilty and sent to the State Prison for three years. Mary Ann O'Carroll, of No. 53 Cherry street, was found guilty of stealing $9 from Francis Rooney on April 12, and sent to State Prison for one year. William H. Burns, charged with embezzling $50 80, the property of his employer, Hugh Campbell, No. 341 East Forty-eighth street, acknowledged his guilt, and was sent to the State Prison for one year. Joseph Bowney, charged with stealing a quantity of butter valued at $50 from the schooner Maggie Abbott; and Jacob A. Morris, colored, indicted for stealing several articles of jewelry from Mr. S. S. Faber, of No. 50 West Fourteenth street, pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Quite a number of pension fraud cases have come before Commissioner Shields lately, and three in which soldiers' widows are defendants are now pending. In one a Mrs. Emmery, who, though only about twenty years old, has been married three times, is charged with having continued to draw pension as the widow of her first husband after her two subsequent marriages; in the second a Mrs. Coobaugh, the mother of six children, is charged with a similar offense after a second marriage, and yesterday Mrs. Margaret Carney, who has remained a widow, and who has two living children, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Holmes, and arraigned before the Commissioner on the charge of continuing to draw $2 a month pension for one of her children for a period of about eight years after his death. She gave bail for an examination. The law covering these cases recites that "Every person who knowingly or willfully in anywise procures the making or presentation of any false or fraudulent affidavit concerning any claim for pension or payment thereof, * * * shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by both." Officers qualified to judge give it as their opinion that the law is very frequently violated by widows anxious to remarry and yet retain their pensions.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Smith vs. Smith.—The order in this case must be reopened.

Granted.—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Juch; Merrill vs. Gamble; Trowbridge vs. Gilkison; Gilkison vs. Trowbridge; Morrell vs. Kellogg; Hubbard vs. Union Mutual Insurance Company; Rourke vs. McCormack; Hall vs. Donohue; Holbister vs. Engelhart; Hard vs. Sanborn; Cowles vs. Watson; Doering vs. Lynch et al.; Dexter vs. Conner; Kemp vs. Kemp: Lowden vs. Lowden; Van Arnum vs. Allen; Lantard vs. The New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons; Moore vs. Grant.

Orders Granted.—National Photograph Chemical Company vs. Abbott; Jansen vs. Oatley; Andenried vs. Lilfchild; Leventhal vs. Stevens; Secombe vs. Beech; Voelin vs. Simard; Strew vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. R. Co.

Powers vs. Trenor.—I do not find the order among the papers.

In the matter of Walsh.—I do not think the security proposed in the order is sufficient. Rule No. 69.

Kelly vs. Soloman.—Affidavits should more particularly state the facts from which the plaintiff implies fraud.

Ferguson vs. Wells.—The affidavits of the sureties on the undertaking are not signed by a Notary or Commissioner.

Knight et al. vs. Mahoney.—I see no reason for an order to show cause in this case.

Granted.—Greer vs. West; Robertson vs. Secombe Manufacturing Company; In the matter of Mitchell; In the matter of Howland; In the matter of the Plainfield Copper Mining Company; The People, &c., vs. Bellevue Zinc Company; Titus et al. vs. Lichtenstein.

Sperry vs. Hargrave Manufacturing Company.—I wish to see counsel in this matter.

Marshall vs. Macy.—Application must be made at the General Term.

Osgood vs. Arnold.—Motion to place cause on short cause calendar granted, and cause set down for trial May 14.

Morrissey vs. Morrissey.—Referee's report confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff, with the custody of the child.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.—Findings and decree settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Webb vs. Stead et al.—Motion granted on payment of trial fee and $10 costs of the motion, and upon stipulating to try cause on the 17th day of May, 1875.

Cogswell vs. Mangam et al.—Petition granted.

Fricke vs. Fricke.—Application granted.

Bank of the Metropolis vs. Ackerman.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Mears vs. Bufum.—Motion granted. See order.

Ives vs. The Marine Safety Company of the City of New-York.—Order for sale of interests under the patents granted.

The Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York vs. Hazlett et al.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale upon report of Referee ordered.

Knettel vs. Cole.—Application granted, and reference ordered to report facts, &c.

"JACK SHEPPARD" IN COURT.

John Mahoney alias Thomas Harrington, and better known as "Jack Sheppard," was taken before Justice Wandell at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday. Detectives King and Wood, who brought the prisoner to court, asked that he might be remanded to their custody for another day, to enable them to work up several charges against him. The Judge complied with their request, and the prisoner was taken to the Central Office, where a sharp watch is kept over him to prevent his escape.

AN EMBEZZLING CLERK CONVICTED.

The case of Henry F. Downs, a book-keeper, recently employed in the Post Office at Boston, charged with having, on July 29, 1873, embezzled $104 03, the property of his employer, Rozel F. Pickett, a tea dealer at No. 96 Water street, was resumed before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. By an arrangement between Mr. Howe and District Attorney Nolan, the case was submitted without argument. After a deliberation of two hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. In the absence of Downs' counsel, District Attorney Nolan consented to a postponement of sentence, and the prisoner was remanded.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MR. PAIGE.

THE PRISONER ADMITS HAVING FIRED THE PISTOL—HE IS HELD IN $5,000 BAIL.

Samuel Decker, who attempted to assassinate Mr. David S. Paige, proprietor of Paige's Hotel, at West and Spring streets, on Wednesday evening, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday afternoon. He is a man of slight build and medium height, with a sallow complexion and sunken cheeks. In his affidavit before the Judge, Mr. Paige stated that he had known the prisoner about ten years. Decker had been out of a situation for about three months, during which he had occupied a room gratis at his (Paige's) hotel. On Wednesday morning Mr. Paige became aware that Decker had called on his son-in-law and abused Mr. Paige to him, using very vile language. He upbraided Decker with his conduct about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the latter denied having ever used any such language. A dispute ensued between the parties, which ended in Mr. Paige throwing Decker to the floor. He then ordered him to leave his hotel. Decker went out, and was not seen until 7:30 o'clock in the evening, when he entered the hotel saloon, where Mr. Paige was eating his supper, and shot at the latter twice. There were in the saloon at the time, Louis Jacobs, Harry Austen, and Etta Moran, a waitress, and they were all witnesses of the occurrence, and entirely corroborate Mr. Paige in his testimony.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday, Decker borrowed $5 from a friend of his named John Merchand, of No. 532 Washington street, and he is supposed to have purchased the pistol with this money. When interrogated by Judge Wandell as to what he had to say to the charge preferred against him, he answered: "Well, Paige knocked me down and kicked me in the morning for nothing, and I went back in the evening, and fired the pistol, but only to scare him. I did not intend to kill him."

Judge Wandell—Is that a way you have of scaring people, by firing a loaded pistol at them twice and hitting them once?

Prisoner—No, I never fired a pistol before.

Judge Wandell then committed Decker in $5,000 bail.

COURT NOTES.

Richard Davidge, a colored waiter, indicted for stabbing John Houck, of No. 100 West Twenty-sixth street, in the eye and cheek, on the night of April 25, in a street fight, was found guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions and sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

The application to admit to bail Mme. Ihl, made by Mr. William F. Kintzing, her counsel, was denied yesterday by Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court. The prisoner is held under an indictment for malpractice, and the Judge sent the case to the Court of General Sessions, where the indictment is now pending.

George Neihoff, Augustus Neihoff, and James Bennett, boys, aged nine, twelve, and fifteen years respectively, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with breaking into the oyster saloon of Frederick Grau, No. 533 Sixth avenue, and stealing property valued at $5. Judge Sutherland discharged the younger Neihoff, and sent the other boys to the House of Refuge.

Charles B. Rouss and William J. Bell, comprising the firm of Rouss & Bell, auctioneers and commission merchants, of Grand street, were taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and through their counsel, Messrs. Algernon S. Sullivan and Charles S. Spencer, furnished $1,750 bail on three indictments for grand larceny and obtaining goods by false pretenses. The prisoners were then liberated.

James A. Duffy, who attempted to shoot Deputy Controller A. L. Earle on Tuesday, and was released on $5,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, has been committed to the Tombs. The Grand Jury found an indictment against him for felonious assault, with intent to kill, and a warrant for his arrest was issued by Judge Sutherland at the request of District Attorney Phelps. The prosecuting officers declined to accept bail. The trial of Duffy was set down for trial on to-day's calendar.

On April 15 Rose Thompson, aged seventeen, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Mary Gleaser, of No. 521 West Thirty-seventh street, disappeared from the house, taking with her $131 in money, the property of her employer. The accused was arrested by Officer Cain, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in the State Prison.

John Smith, a boy, was arrested yesterday as a truant, under the Compulsory Education act, and sent to Randall's Island by Justice Flammer. Application was made on behalf of the boy's father, to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus, and also a writ of certiorari, to bring up the proceedings had before the Magistrate for review. The petition of the father, on which the writs were granted, states that Mrs. Smith is dead, and, needing the assistance of the boy, he, the father, took him from school; that the Police entered his apartments one morning at 6 o'clock, and, forcibly removing the boy, took him before a Magistrate. The writs were made returnable to-day. This is the first case under the law.

ISSUES OF A TWEED SUIT.

Application was made to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to have the notice of *lis pendens*, filed in the suit against Tweed, removed from some lots on which Henry A. Cram and Henry Goldsmith hold mortgages. The lots are four in all, and three of them have been sold under foreclosure, while the sale of the fourth is pending. The affidavits on the part of the applicants are to the effect that the mortgages were taken in good faith from John McCool, and full consideration paid therefor, and they had no knowledge that Tweed had anything to do with them; that the sale of the three lots had barely brought enough to cover the judgments, and that if the *lis pendens* be not removed there is danger that their rights will be prejudiced in the sale of the fourth lot. The court granted an order to show cause why the lien should not be raised from the property.

SHIPPING DEMURRAGE.

James N. Nelson brought suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to recover demurrage at the rate of eight cents per ton per day on two shipments of coal, sent to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company at Hoboken. On the back of the bill of lading was a small paster containing a provision for demurrage, but there was no proof that it ever came into the hands of defendant. Judge Barrett, before whom the case was tried, yesterday held that, in the absence of proof to the contrary, it must be presumed that the cargo came into the hands of defendant in the ordinary way by the delivery of the bill of lading, and that the demurrage clause on the back was a part of the bill. A verdict was

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$40,000 Dis. of Col. 3.65s....s3. 74⅞	1000 Lake Shore..... 70¾
10,000 do.......... 74¾	1500 do.......... 70⅝
5,000 C.&Ohio 1st, C. on.........c. 43	900 do.......... 70⅝
	400 do........s3. 70⅝
	100 do........b3. 70¾
300 Western Union.. 79	2700 do........s3. 70⅝
400 do.......... 79⅛	500 do........s3. 70½
3700 do.......... 79¼	1100 do.......... 70⅝
1600 do.......... 79⅛	1000 do........s3. 70½
1100 do........s3. 79⅛	100 do........s3. 70⅝
50 New-Jersey Cen. 112	100 do.......... 70⅝
1700 Pacific Mail..s3. 44	500 do.......... 70⅝
2400 do.......... 44⅛	500 do......s10. 70¼
1,00 do........s3. 44	1000 do.......... 70⅝
1100 do.......... 43⅞	100 do.......... 70½
1000 do........s3. 43¾	900 do........s3. 70⅜
100 do.......... 43⅞	500 Union Pacific..... 75⅜
1100 do.......... 43¾	800 do.......... 75¼
1600 do.......... 43⅝	800 do.......... 75⅛
300 do.......... 43⅞	100 do........c. 75⅛
100 Rock Island....c. 104½	500 do.......... 75¼
100 New-Jersey So... 5¼	300 do........s3. 75⅛
100 Erie Railway.... 30	100 do........s3. 75
500 do.......... 29⅞	50 do.......... 75
200 do.......... 30	500 do........s3. 75⅛
200 do........s3. 29⅞	100 do........c. 75⅛
700 do.......... 30	700 do.......... 75
200 St. Paul.......... 37	1500 do........s3. 74⅞
200 do.......... 36⅞	800 do.......... 74⅞
300 do........s3. 36¾	1800 do........s3. 74¾
100 do.......... 36¾	1500 do........s3. 74⅝
100 do.......... 36¾	100 Tol. & Wabash... 12⅝
500 St. Paul Pf....s3. 56¼	25 do.......... 13
100 North-western....s3. 41½	300 do........s3. 12¾
100 do........s3. 41¼	100 do.......... 12⅞
100 do........s3. 41¼	100 do........b5. 13
700 do.......... 41⅛	100 do.......... 12⅞
100 do........c. 41⅛	100 do........c. 12⅞
200 North-western Pf. 54⅛	200 do.......... 12¾
200 do........c. 54⅛	500 Ohio & Miss....... 26½
100 do.......... 54	100 do........s3. 26¾
100 Kansas & Texas.. 8	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf..... 16⅜
200 do.......... 7	100 Kansas Pacific.... 23¾
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 24⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N..........121½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........122
15,000 do......b.c.121⅝	20,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R. 115⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......121⅞	2,000 do..........12.116⅛
4,000 do......b.c.122	25,000 U.S. 5s 10-40, Reg........116⅛
35,000 do......12.121⅞	10,000 U. S. 6s. Cur. 12........123⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.123⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s. '75....101⅞	200 Harlem.......... 134
17,000 Mo. 6s, L. B...101	20 do........b. c.134½
20,000 Dis. of Columbia...3-65s. 74¾	12 C. & P. Guar....... 93¾
	2600 Un. Pac.....b. c. 74⅛
10,000 do........s3. 74⅝	500 do.......... 74⅜
4,000 C.&Ohio 1st,c. 43	2200 do.......... 74½
2,000 N. J. Cen.....c.110½	1100 do.......... 74⅝
1,000 Mil.&St.P.7s.g. 86¼	500 do.......... 74½
1,000 M.& St. P. 1st, La Crosse div. 86¾	1700 do........s3. 74⅜
	500 do.......... 74½
9,000 do.......... 87	2000 do........s3 74⅝
1,000 Chi.&N.W.C... 93½	2600 do.......... 74¾
1,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.. 99	600 do........c. 74¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. B....... 86¼	1500 do.......... 74⅞
	1000 do.......... 75
1,000 do.......... 86⅜	200 do.......... 74⅞
1,000 do.......... 86½	200 do.......... 74¾
1,000 Erie 1st,ex int.107½	800 do.......... 74⅝
5,000 do.......c.107	300 Chi & R. I.....b.c.104⅜
2,000 Erie 3d.........103¼	300 do.......... 104¼
3,000 M.&St.P.C.&M. div.......... 85	100 do.......s60.104
	200 do.......... 104⅛
	1100 do.......... 104
2,000 Long Dock bds.105	10 Chi.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 54½
1,000 H.&St. Jo.8s.c. 86¾	100 do.......... 54
10,000 North Mo. 1st. 90½	100 do.......... 53⅞
12,000 C. P. G. bs.....103⅜	100 do........s5. 54⅛
5,000 C.P. 1st, Cal.& Oregon br'ch.. 94	100 do........s3. 54⅛
	900 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 41⅛
11,000 U. P. R. R. 1st.101	300 do........s3. 41
1,000 U. P. 7s. L. G. 97¾	300 do.......... 41⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 58½	900 do.......... 41¼
15 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 98½	200 do.......... 41⅛
67 Am. Exchange B.116½	200 do........s3. 41¼
13 B'k of Commerce.120	300 do.......... 41⅛
40 Del. & H. Canal..120	500 do........b3. 41⅛
1700 W. U. Tel....b. c. 79⅛	1300 do.......... 41⅛
2700 do.......... 79	200 do.......... 41
400 do.......... 78⅞	1300 do........s3. 41
1500 do.......... 79	200 do.......... 41⅛
1300 do.......... 79⅛	100 do.......... 41⅛
900 do........s3. 79	15 N. J. Central....112
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 43¾	30 C., C. C.&Ind.b.c. 60
200 do......b.c. 43⅞	100 Chi., M.&St.P.b.c. 37
300 do.......... 43⅝	400 do.......... 36⅞
300 do.......... 43⅝	200 T.,W.&W..b.c. s3. 12¾
200 do.......... 43½	200 do.......... 12½
300 do.......... 43½	100 do........s3. 12⅝
900 do.......... 43⅝	200 Kansas Pac..b. c. 23⅝
400 do.......... 43⅜	500 do......s15. 22
100 do........b3. 43¾	100 Chi. & Alton..b.c.107
2400 do.......... 43⅞	100 P.Ft.W.&C.Gt.b.c. 98¼
100 do........c. 43⅞	200 Pac. R.of Mo.b. c. 52
98 Manhattan Gas.. 300	100 do.......... 51¾
200 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 25⅜	100 do.......... 52½
100 do.......b3. 25½	100 do.......... 52⅝
5 U. S. Express... 54½	100 do.......... 52½
100 do......b.c. 54½	100 do.......... 52⅜
300 N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c.105	76 S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c. 42½
520 Erie R'way..b.c. 29⅞	100 do.......... 42¾
300 do.......... 30	100 do.......... 42¾
2000 do.......... 30⅛	100 do.......... 42⅝
800 do.......... 30⅛	100 do.......... 42½
700 do.......... 30⅛	100 do.......... 42⅜
600 L. Sh.&M.So..b.c. 70⅝	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 16
1900 do.......... 70⅝	100 do.......... 15⅞
500 do.......... 70⅝	300 do.......... 16
400 do........s3. 70⅝	200 do.......... 16⅛
1500 do........s3. 70½	100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 26½
300 do.......... 70⅝	300 do.......... 26⅝
300 do.......... 70⅝	200 do.......... 26⅝
100 Panama......b. c.159	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..........121⅞	100 North-west....s3. 41¼
	300 Lake Shore....s3. 70¾
2,200 U. S. 5-20, R., '67..........121⅞	700 do.......... 70¾
	300 do.......... 70⅝
15,000 U.S.5s,'81,R.116	17 do.......... 70½
50,000 U.S.5s,C.,'81.115⅞	100 do.......... 70⅝
15,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s.......... 74⅝	100 New-Jersey Cen.111½
	200 Union Pacific.... 74⅞
10,000 do.......... 74⅝	100 do.......... 75
400 Pacific Mail...b3. 44	200 do.......... 75⅛
200 do.......... 43⅞	200 do.......... 75¼
100 do......s10. 43¾	100 do.......... 75⅜
100 do.......... 43⅞	100 do.......... 75½
100 West. Union..b3. 79⅛	1000 do.......... 75⅝
100 do.......... 79	100 do.......... 75⅛
300 do.......... 79⅛	40 do.......... 75
200 do......b3. 79⅛	200 Rock Island.....104¼
1300 do.......... 79⅛	100 St. Paul Pref..... 56¼
200 do.......... 79⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..... 26¾
500 do........c. 79⅛	200 do.......... 26⅞
300 do......b3. 79⅛	100 do.......... 26¾
400 Erie Railway.... 30⅛	100 Warren..........100
2100 do........s3. 30	100 St. L. & Kan. C.... 9¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,500 U. S. 6s, R., '81......b.c.122	$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67..........123⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N..........121⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '68..........122¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$500 D. C. 3-65s.... 74	100 Harlem..........134⅝
20,000 Chi. & N. W. C. Coup. G. bs. 86½	100 Panama......b.c.159¾
	200 Un. Pacific...b. c. 75⅜
4,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.......b.c.109¼	100 do.......... 75¼
	500 do.......... 75⅛
2,000 Cen. P. G. bs.103¼	600 do.......... 75
2,000 do..........103⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 41⅛
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 97¾	500 do........s3. 41
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 92¾	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 54
6,000 O. & M. C. S.F.100	100 C., C., C. & I.b.c. 60¼
5,000 S. P. bs. of Mo. 81⅞	300 N. J. Central.b. c.111
1,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st. 49½	100 do..........110¾
1,000 Clev. & T. S.F.108	100 do..........110½
25 Phenix Bank.b.c. 98	13 Chic. & R. I..b. c.104¼
40 Del. & Hud. C. Co.120	100 C.,M. & St. P.b. c. 36⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 92	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 56½
13 do......b.c. 92½	200 T.,W. & W.b. c.b3. 12⅞
20 U. S. Ex..b. c.s3. 54	200 do.......... 12¾
100 W. U. Tel..b.c.s3. 79⅛	25 P.,F.W.&C.Gd.b.c. 98
700 do.......... 79⅛	200 D.,L. & W.b. c.s3.119½
600 do.......... 79⅛	150 Morris & Essex..102⅛
200 do.......... 79⅛	10 do..........102¼
100 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3. 43¾	100 Alt. & T. H..b. c. 7
300 do.......... 43⅞	600 St.L.,K.C.& N.b.c. 9¾
500 do.......... 43¾	100 do.......... 9½
200 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 70¾	200 S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c. 42½
100 do......b3. 70¾	200 do.......... 42¼
200 do.......... 70⅝	100 do.......... 42⅛
1300 Erie Railw'y.b.c. 30	100 Mo.,K & Tex.b. c. 9½
2400 do.......... 29⅞	100 do.......... 9
200 do......s10. 29¾	100 Pacific of Mo.b.c. 52¾
4200 do.......... 29¾	100 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b. c. 16⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 74½	500 Union Pacific..... 75¼
6,000 do.......... 74⅜	200 do.......... 75⅜
5,000 do.......... 74⅜	200 do.......... 75½
5,000 do.......... 74¼	1000 do.......... 75⅝
10,000 do.......... 74⅜	600 do......s3. 75⅝
5,000 Tol. & W. C. C. 42⅛	100 do......b5. 75¾
2,000 Union Pac,1st.101½	400 do.......... 75¾
200 Western Un...b3. 79⅛	200 do.......... 75⅞
200 do.......... 79⅛	200 do.......... 76
400 do.......... 79⅛	700 Rock Island......104⅛
500 Pacific Mail.. 44	300 do.......b3.104⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..105	100 N. Jersey Cen....109
800 Erie Railway.... 29⅞	200 do..........108¾
700 do......b3. 30	100 do..........109⅛
700 do.......... 30	200 Tol. & Wab...s3. 12⅝
100 do......s3. 30	400 do.......... 12¾
120 Harlem..........134½	100 do.......... 12⅞
1000 Lake Shore.... 70⅝	300 Kansas Pacific.... 23
10 Panama..........157½	200 St. L. & K. C. Pf... 41½
50 Pittsburg.......... 93⅜	600 St. L. & Kan. C... 9
100 North-west...s3. 41¼	

THURSDAY, May 6—P. M.

The day opened with a weak feeling in the railway and miscellaneous shares; but this was afterward replaced by firmness, and the final sales on the Stock Exchange showed considerable improvement from the lowest point in some of the leading speculative stocks. The chief interest centred in Union Pacific, which declined from 75⅜ to 74⅜, and then gradually advanced to 76, at which the last sales were effected. The transactions in this stock reached 33,500 shares, the next largest business having been in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Erie, and Lake Shore. Pacific Mail opened and closed at 44, with intermediate sales at 44⅛ and 43⅜. Western Union ranged from 78⅝ to 79⅜, closing at the highest point. Erie rose from 29⅞ to 30⅛, declined to 29¾, and closed at a partial recovery. Lake Shore declined from 70¾ to 70¼ and later recovered. Missouri Pacific opened at 52, against 53¼ at the close yesterday, and later sold at 52¾. Atlantic and Pacific Preferred fell off from 16⅛ to 15⅞, and advanced subsequently to 16⅜. North-western Common, Rock Island, and St. Paul declined ¼ to ½ ₱ cent., and afterward railied slightly. Missouri, Kansas and Texas opened at 8, touched 7, and later sold at 9@9½. Kansas Pacific fluctuated between 23@23¾, and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern between 9@9¾. The Preferred fell off from 42¾ to 41½. Among investment shares. New-Jersey Central declined from 111½ to 108¾, and closed at 109⅛. Harlem advanced to 134⅝.

The money market was abundantly supplied with loanable funds at 3½ down to 2 ₱ cent., the closing business having been at the lowest quotation. In discounts prime mercantile paper is still quoted at 4 to 6 ₱ cent., with the demand in excess of the supply.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the regular weekly court of the Directors today, and the same remains at 3½ ₱ cent., with discounts in the open market easy and 5-16 lower. The bullion in the bank decreased £54,000 for the week, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 36⅛ ₱ cent., against 39⅛ on Thursday last. Consols and American Securities were without important change, the former closing at 94 for money and 94⅛ for the account, and the latter at 105¾ for old 1865s, 109½ for 1867s, 104⅛@104¼ for 10-40s, and 102⅜@102¾ for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was quiet, the only feature of note being the continued scarcity of commercial bills. The asking rates remain at $4 88 and $4 91, with business at $4 87@$4 87½ and $4 90@$4 90½. Gold was a shade firmer, advancing to 115½ at the close. The early dealings were at 115¼@115⅜. The rates for borrowing were 1@3 ₱ cent. most of the time, the highest rate having been 1-64 ₱ diem, which was followed by a decline to flat. The steam-ship Holsatia took out $880,000 specie, of which $790,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver. The Havana steamer took out $250,000 Spanish gold coin. The Treasury inaugurated its May programme of gold sales to-day by awarding $1,500,000 at 115.32 to 115.39½. The bids aggregated $7,460,000 at prices ranging from 114.75 to 115.39½.

Government bonds were firm on a fair business, both at the boards and over the counter. 1865s, new, were most active, and sold at 121⅞@122. District of Columbia 3.65s were weaker to-day and declined from 74⅞ to 74⅛, closing at a fractional recovery. Railroad mortgages were comparatively quiet and prices were about steady, as a rule. In State bonds nothing of importance was done.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1875.

Gold receipts	$335,400 00
Gold payments	667,941 54
Gold balance	58,008,445 06
Currency receipts	1,387,632 42
Currency payments	1,080,771 01
Currency balance	41,831,715 83
Customs	323,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. 5s. 1881, coup	115⅞	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	116¾	116½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	123⅜	123⅜
American Gold	115¼	115½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	105	105
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅜	104½
Pacific Mail	44⅛	44
St. Paul Common	37¼	37
St. Paul Preferred	56½	56½
Western Union	79	79⅜
Union Pacific	75⅛	76
Lake Shore	70¾	70⅝
Wabash and Toledo	12⅝	12⅞
North-western Common	41⅜	41¼
North-western Preferred	54¼	54
Delaware and Lackawanna	119¾	119½
New-Jersey Central	112	109⅛
Panama	161	159¾
Erie	30	30
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅝	26¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	6
Harlem	134	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares
New-York Central	105	105	300
Harlem	134⅝	134	320
Erie	30⅛	29¾	23,100
Lake Shore	70¾	70¼	22,000
Wabash	12⅞	12⅝	2,300
North-western	41½	41	9,200
North-western Preferred	54⅛	53⅞	1,600
Rock Island	104½	104	3,100
Fort Wayne	98¼	98¼	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37	36¾	1,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	56½	56¼	700
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119½	200
New-Jersey Central	111½	108¾	1,000
C., C., C. and I.	60¼	60¼	100
Chicago and Alton	107	107	100
Union Pacific	76	74⅜	33,500
Morris and Essex	102⅛	102	250
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24⅞	24⅞	100
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	26½	2,000
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	16⅜	15⅞	900
Missouri Pacific	52¾	52	200
Panama	159¾	159	200
Western Union	79⅜	78⅝	28,300
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	25½	25⅜	400
Pacific Mail	44⅛	43⅜	28,600
St. Louis, K.C. and Northern	9¾	9	600
St. Louis, K.C. and N. Pref.	42¾	41½	1,300
Kansas Pacific	23¾	23	1,500
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	9½	7	1,300
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	92	92	100
New-Jersey Southern	5¼	5¼	100
United States Express	54½	54½	100
Total sales			166,270

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123¼	123½	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	121⅞	122⅛
6s, 1881, r.	121⅞	122⅛	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅞	122
6s, 1881, c.	123¼	124	5-20s, 1867, c.	123⅜	123½
5-20s, 1862, r.	116¼	...	5-20s, 1868, r.	122⅝	123¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	116½	116⅝	5-20s, 1868, c.	123¼	123⅜
5-20s, 1864, r.	117¾	118	10-40s, r.	116⅛	116¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	117⅞	118⅛	10-40s, c.	117⅜	117¾
5-20s, 1865, r.	119¼	119½	5s, 1881, r.	115⅞	116
5-20s, 1865, c.	119½	120	5s, 1881, c.	115⅞	116
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	121⅞	121¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $218,000 for interest, and $343,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$24,603,000
Gold balances	808,700
Currency balances	931,100

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$78,299,419
Currency balances	4,609,444
Gold exchanges	8,311,449
Gold balances	902,605

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	38	N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87	117
Alabama 8s, '86	42	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91	117
Alabama 8s, '88	43	N. N. 5s, Gold L.,'75	114
Ark. 6s, Funded	28	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20
A. 7s, L. R.&Ft.S.iss.	11	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	11	N. C., N. C. R.,J.& J.	50
A.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O.	11	N. C., N. C. R.,A.&O.	50
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	11	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, J. & J.	38
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen. R.	10		
California 7s	112	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, April & Oct.	38
Connecticut 6s	107		
Georgia 6s	81	N. C. Fund'g Act,'66.	12
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98	N. C. Fund'g Act,'68.	10
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	93	N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	10
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	91	N. C. n. bds., A. & O.	9
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. S. Tax, class 1.	4½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	101¼	N. C. S. Tax, class 2.	4½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.	101¼	N. C. S. Tax, class 3.	4
Illinois War Loan	102½	Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Kentucky 6s	102¼	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Louisiana 6s	37	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	37	Rhode Island 6s	107½
La. 6s, new F't. debt.	37	South Carolina 6s	33
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	37	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	33
La. 6s, Levee bds.	37	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	32½
La.8s,Lev.bds. of '75.	38	S. C. Fund'g Act,'66.	32
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	105	S. C. 7s of 1868	32
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	6
Michigan 7s, '90	107	Tennessee 6s, old	71
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101¾	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	50
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	71
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100	Tenn. 6s, n., ex c.	50
Fund. bds. due '94-5	100¼	Tenn. 6s, new series.	49¾
Lg.bds.due '81-91, in.	100	Texas 10s of 1876	96
Asylum or U. due '92	100	Virginia 6s, old	33
H. & St. J., due '75	101¾	Virginia 6s, n. b., '66.	34
H. & St. J., due '76	101¾	Virginia 6s, n. b., '67.	34
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	108¼	Virginia 6s, c. bds.	60
N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.	108¼	Virginia 6s, ex m. c.	54½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'75.	110	Virginia 6s, C., 2d s.	40½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'77.	110	Virginia 6s, def. bds.	9
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'78.	110	D. of Col. 3.65s,1924.	74½
N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87.	117		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	110½	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	102½
Alb. & Susq. 2d	104	Cl., P. & Ash.O. bds.	103½
B., H. & Erie 1st	26	Cl., P. & Ash. N. bs.	103
B., H. & E. 1st, guar.	25	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	102
B.,C.R.&M.1st 8s,gr.	28	Buff. & State Line 7s.	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	43	Lake Shore div. bs.	104
Chic. & Alton 1st	113	Lake Shore c. c., 1st.	104
Chic. & Alt. Income.	103	Lake ShoreC.reg.1st	102
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	92	Lake Shore C. c., 2d.	97
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st.	101½	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	106
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	114	Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	101¾
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	105½	N. J. So. 1st 7s	32
C., R. I. & Pacific	109¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¼
C.R.of N.J. 1st, new.	113⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	100¼
C.R. of N. J. 1st Con.	106⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	102
C.R.of N.J.Con.Con.	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
M.& St.P.1st 8s,P.D.	108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	95½
M.&S.P.1st73-10,P.D.	92½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102½
M. & St.P.7s,G., R.D.	86	N.Y.C.& H.1st coup.	116
M.& St.P.1st, LaC.D.	87	N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg.	114¾
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D.	77	H.R.7s,2d S. F. 1885.	111⅛
M.& St. P. 1st, I. & D.	79	Har. 1st 7s coup.	110⅜
M. & St. P. 1st Con.	73¼	North Missouri 1st	90⅜
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	80	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	99½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	99
Chic. & N. W.Int.bs.	100¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	78½
Chic. & N.W. C.bds.	93	Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	103¼
Chic.& N.W.Ex.bds.	90	Cen. P., San Jos. br.	92½
Chic & N. W. 1st	98¾	Cen. P.,Cal.&Or,1st.	94
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs.	86⅜	West. Pac. bds.	97
Chic. & N.W. R.bds.	86	Union Pac. 1st	101
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	105¼	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	97⅞
Peninsula 1st Con.	96½	Union Pac. S. F.	92⅞
Chic. & Mil. 1st	96¼	Atlan. & Pac. L. G.	40
C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s S.F.	106	So.Pac.R.bds. of Mo.	81½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	110	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	95
Del.,L. & W. 7s Con.	120½	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	103
Morris & Essex 1st	109½	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.1st.	111
Mor. & Es. bds. 1900.	101	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.2d.	107½
M. & Es. 7s of 1871	107	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.3d.	100½
Erie 1st Ext.	106½	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F.	105½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	99
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	103	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	49
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	98⅝	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	91
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	98¼	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	52½
Long Dock bds.	105	Alton & T. H. 1st	107
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	91
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	86½	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	76⅝
Dub. & S. City 1st	101	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	63
Dub. & S. City 2d D.	100	Tol. & Wab.1st Ext.	82
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.	83½	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	58
Ind., Bl'n & W. 1st.	35	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	42¼
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	100¾	Han. & Naples 1st	45
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	106⅝	Gt. West. 1st, '88	79
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	107	Gt. West. 2d, '93	57

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange	116½	Leather Manufac'rs'	180
Butchers & Drovers'	135	Market	121
Chemical	1600	Mechanics'	145
City	300	Merchants'	124½
Commerce	120	Merchants' Exch.	103
Continental	97	Metropolitan	133
Corn Exchange	133	New-York	133
First National	200	North America	100
Fourth National	98½	Park	150
Fulton	156	People's	140
German-American	94	Phenix	98
Grocers'	100¼	State of New-York	112
Importers' & Traders'	195	Union	136
Irving	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¾	...
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	*51⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	...
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42⅛	*42¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	21⅜
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	102¾	103

*Ex dividend.

The Trustees of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association have declared a dividend of *Eight ₱ cent.* on the paid up capital, payable May 15.

The Wall Street Financial News Bureau has removed to No. 21 Wall street, corner of Broad street, the new and more spacious quarters affording increased facilities for the transmission of financial intelligence.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	74	Hides, bales	166
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Oil, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	389	Moss, bales	3
Copper, bbls	48	Leather, sides	6,322
Dried Fruit, pkgs	12	Cut-meats, pkgs	491
Eggs, bbls	3,889	Lard, tcs	50
Flour, bbls	9,261	Butter, pkgs	2,765
Meal, bags	357	Cheese, pkgs	3,790
Wheat, bushels	15,080	Spelter pieces	1,839
Corn, bushels	76,700	Starch, pkgs	1,147
Oats, bushels	10,500	Stearine, pkgs	50
Malt, bushels	2,904	Tea, pkgs	98
Peas, bushels	2,800	Tallow, pkgs	57
Flax, bales	60	Tobacco, hhds	236
Hops, bales	30	Wool, bales	13
Hides, No.	150	Whisky, bbls	150

ASHES—Have been in light demand at former rates; Pots quoted at $6, and Pearls at $8 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been less sought after at from 33½c.@35c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been without further change as to price, but very dull, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in very moderate request, and without further change as to values. Sales have been made of 5,200 bags, by the Mary Scammel, at Hampton Roads, to go to Baltimore, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 34,803 bags, and at the out ports, 21,061 bags, with 76,200 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 37,300 bags were for this port....A fair demand has been noted for other kinds at firm prices, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 17,000 mats Java, ex Mary Goodell; 4,127 mats Singapore, ex Marie, sold before arrival, on private terms; 2,628 bags Maracaibo, 762 bags Costa Rica, 940 bags San Domingo, 246 bags Savanilla, 36 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,940 bags St. Domingo are going forward to Europe from first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 13,780 bags and 17,318 mats, including 1,354 bags and 14,521 mats Java, 2,806 mats Singapore, 4,944 bags Costa Rica, 4,412 bags Porto Rico, 570 bags Maracaibo, 2,021 bags Ceylon, 134 bags Laguayra, 240 bags Savanilla, and 105 bags Manila....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16¾c.@17¼c. ₱ lb., gold....The jobbing trade has been on a restricted scale within the previous range.

COTTON—The Liverpool advices have been unexpectedly favorable to-day, reporting the market there firmer and active, which, with the moderate arrivals at the shipping ports, served to stimulate business in the local market, chiefly in the line of speculative dealings, in options, and to strengthen values. ....The inquiry for early delivery has been moderate, with prices quoted steadier, though the official figures have not been altered. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 1,671 bales, (of which 539 bales were on last evening,) including 560 bales to shippers, 591 bales to spinners, 120 bales to speculators, and 400 bales in transit. ....And for forward delivery, a fairly active movement has been reported, with prices quoted fully ¼c. ₱ lb. higher, closing firmly. The purchases have been in good part to cover short sales. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,200 bales, (of which 13,800 bales were on last evening and 24,400 bales to-day,) with 9,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; June, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; July, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; August, 16 19-32c.@16⅝c.; September, 16 13-32c.; October, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; November, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; December, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; January, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; February, 16 1-16c.@16⅛c.; March, 16 9-32c.@16½c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 389 bales, all by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,391 bales, against 2,950 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 19,827 bales, against 17,886 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,324,573 bales, against 3,587,914 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 21,434 bales; to the Continent, 9,476 bales. Stock in New-York, 176,558 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 455,887 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

FISH—Business has been fair in the leading kinds of stock. Prices have been quoted firm for most descriptions. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 77½c.@80c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, the reduced offerings and very firm views of holders operating against free dealings. The export inquiry has been moderate. The sales since our last have been 12,600 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 30@$4 75; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western, $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $4 90@$5 05; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 60@$6 10; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 60, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to fancy do., $5 60@$6 10; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 60; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 45@$6 15; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 25; Western White do. Extras, $5 70@$8; St Louis Extra, $5 50@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $5 60@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 25@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 4,250 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota product, within our range....Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5@$6 25 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6 30@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair request at from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 320 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active within the range of $4@$4 45 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 45 for Golden Ear; $4 35 for Babilion; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls., including 500 bbls. Brandywine, at full rates; 600 bbls. Golden Ear, and 160 bbls. Babilion, at our quotations....Corn-meal, in sacks continues in light demand since our last at from $1 50@$1 90 ₱ 100 lb....Oat-meal rules very quiet at from $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The dealings in Wheat continue on a very limited scale. The export demand is light, and the inquiry from millers confined to small lots to meet urgent wants. Prices of Spring have been quoted a shade lower, closing weak. Winter held very firmly, on a meagre offering of prime to choice. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, at $1 31@$1 33 for strictly prime to extra choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, (the latter for car-lots,) for milling; $1 23½@$1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 20½ for prime No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 20 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 16@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 48 for extra White Michigan, in store.... For forward delivery, some demand has been noted on speculative account, with 8,000 bushels No. 2 Minnesota Spring, June option, reported sold at $1 22 ₱ bushel....New Corn has been much depressed, and quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower than yesterday, on a less active market; offerings more liberal, partly of stock in store. The export movement has been comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 97,500 bushels at 88c.@90½c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 90c.@90½c. afloat, closing at 90c. for prime, afloat; 90c.@91c. for new Yellow Western, and 90c., in part, for new White do. ....Old Corn quiet and unsettled....Rye wanted for shipment at firm prices: sales, 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, to arrive on the opening of the canal, at $1; State quoted at $1 08 ₱ bushel....Barley scarce and firm, but inactive....Barley Malt in fair demand at full prices; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada West at $1 57, and 2,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1 45, cash, ₱ bushel. Canada West quoted at $1 55@$1 70, cash and time; new Western at $1 45@$1 50; old Western at $1 25@$1 30; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 50, and two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,500 bushels Canada West at $1 60, cash....Canada Peas dull and nominal....Oats have been in more confident demand, and quoted a shade stronger in price, with prime offered much less freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 74c.@76c. for poor to prime mixed Western, chiefly at 76c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 75½c. for fair Western, also afloat; 76c.@78c. for White Western, mostly at 77½c. for Ohio, and 76c. for poor White State....Feed has been in fair demand and held with increasing firmness within the range of $23@$32, as extremes, ₱ ton....Bale Hay continues in very moderate request, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 60c....Rye Straw continues inactive within the range of from 55c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally quiet, with Domestic Bagging quoted at 12⅞c.@13c. Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.

HARDWARE—Has been quoted generally steady, with a fair inquiry noted for the leading kinds.

HEMP—Has been quoted firm, but has been inactive. Of Jute Butts 1,500 bales sold at 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, ₱ lb. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ₱ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ₱ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., $180@$185, currency, ₱ ton. Jute, 4¼c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2 13-16c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada, do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Dull at former figures; sales, 335 Mexican and 800 City, on private terms.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable grades of foreign for refining and jobbing purposes, at full rates. The restricted offerings, however, impede operations. No further invoice dealings have been reported. No additions to the available supply through fresh receipts. The stock of foreign in first hands to-day was estimated at 344 hhds. Cuba, 573 hhds. Porto Rico, and 36 hhds. English Islands. New-Orleans inactive at former rates; stock this morning estimated at 4,000 bbls....We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@65c.; Barbados, 46c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@46c.; do., refining grades, 44c. for 50 test; do. Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; St. Croix, 52c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 70c.@76c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been rather more sought after, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 44c.@50c. ₱ gallon. And California Golden Syrup, in lots, at 45c. ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses continues in light demand on the previous basis of 31c. for hhds. and 34c. for bbls., and 35c.@37c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet since our last, within the range of from $2@$2 07½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 20@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₱ 280 lb. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been in active request, with Wilmington quoted at $2 50, and Washington at $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl....City Pitch slow of sale at $2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less demand, with sales reported of 124 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 35c.@35½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request and quoted generally easier in price, with prompt delivery quoted here at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and sales of 2,000 bbls., rumored at 12¾c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quiet at 12¾c.@12⅞c., with sales of 3,000 bbls., deliverable by May 15 reported at 12⅞c.; and at Baltimore 12⅞c. for early delivery....Crude, in bulk, inactive, quoted at 6¼c.@6⅜c., and in shipping order at 9⅝c.@9¾c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20½c....Naphtha at 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request for early delivery, at easier prices; offerings more liberal. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. New Western Mess at $22@$22 12½; 50 bbls. Extra Clear, uninspected, at $24 62½; 90 bbls. Extra Prime, at $16 25@$16 37½, with Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20. And for forward delivery, new Western Mess has been offered with more urgency on speculative account, at lower prices, leading to a fairly active movement, sales having been reported of 750 bbls., June option, at $22, with May quoted at $21 90; 2,250 bbls., July, at $22 10@$22 30, closing at $22 05@$22 10; 3,000 bbls., August, at $22 25@$22 50, closing at $22 25....Dressed Hogs quoted down to 9⅝c.@9⅞c. for City, on a moderate business....Cut-meats have been in demand, yet quoted steady; City most sought after. Sales have been reported of 2,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 12c.; 18 bxs. Dry-salted Bellies at 11⅜c.; 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8¾c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Smoked Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13c.; Western Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, in bxs., 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., 13c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been in moderate demand, mostly for the West Indies, with City Long Clear quoted at 12⅝c.; Western Short Clear at 12¾c., and Western Long Clear at 12¼c. ₱ lb. ....Lard has been rather more sought after, opening at easier rates, but closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam, at 15½c.; 170 tcs. City at 15c.; 350 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14⅞c., with Continental stock quoted at 15½c.@15⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., May option, at 15½c.; with June quoted at the close at 15⅝c., and July 15 13-16c.@15⅞c.; and 250 tcs. September at 15 15-16c....Beef has been very lightly dealt in, since our last, at unaltered prices. We quote at $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce. ....Beef Hams have been slow of sale at from $18@$21 50 for good to very choice. ....New Butter, of fine quality, is salable and steady; offerings of prime to choice light. Old stock offered much less freely; medium to choice, in demand. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for fair ordinary to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice, ₱ lb. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 13c.@25c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@17c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been in quite moderate request for home use and shipment, within our range; offerings fair. We quote old State Factory at 12c.@16½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for very good to fancy; old Western, 6c.@15½c. ₱ lb. And new Cheese at 12c.@16c. for State Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 10c.@14c. for State Dairies....Eggs have been in very moderate demand, within the range of 16½c.@18c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 17c. for prime marks, ₱ dozen.

SALT—There has been more inquiry noted since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60 from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet, with Crude quoted nominal at 5¼c.@5½c., gold, free.

SOAP—Has been selling to a moderate extent, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount. Market otherwise dull.

SPICES—The demand has been almost wholly for small job lots of stock. Prices have been quoted generally steady. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@23c.; Cloves, 37c.@39c.; East India Pepper, 17¾c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet since our last at essentially unchanged rates. Demand from refiners limited, notwithstanding the buoyancy in the market for Refined. Sales have been reported of only 90 hhds. and 456 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 8c., and 412 bags Mexican at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since May 1 have been 27,305 hhds., 7,383 bxs., 8,156 bags, (and 1,473 hhds. Melado.) Sales since May 1, (to this morning,) 2,995 hhds., 528 bxs., and 177 bags, (and — hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 102,355 hhds., 33,594 bxs., and 71,153 bags, (with 1,732 hhds. Melado,) against 78,045 hhds., 16,450 bxs., and 60,273 bags, (with 259 hhds. Melado,) May 1, 1875, and 77,549 hhds., 58,632 bxs., and 172,892 bags, (with 899 hhds. Melado,) May 7, 1874. ....We quote fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; good do., 8½c.; prime do. at 8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 7⅛c.@8¼c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been fairly active, with Crushed quoted up to 11½c.; Powdered at 11⅛c.@11¼c.@11⅜c.; Granulated at 11c.@11⅛c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been moderately active at about steady rates; equal to 118,500 lb. sold at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair to strictly prime....Stearine has been in very limited demand with City quoted nominally at 16c.@16¼c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 15¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Trade has been very quiet to-day, at unchanged prices, Sales, 500 half chests Japan, 500 half chests Green, on private terms. The auction sale was at rather easier prices, as follows: 795 bxs. Pingsuey, 29½c.@60c.; 306 half chests Pingsuey, 32c.@54c.; 250 pks. Moyune, 23c.@39c.; 355 half chests Formosa Oolong, 35c.@40c.; 50 half chests Congou, 32c. ₱ lb.; We quote, in lines: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 31c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 30c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 27c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 2[illegible]c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been comparatively slow of sale since our last, yet nominally unchanged in price. Arctic quoted at $1 05 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at $1 17, and 75 bbls. at $1 17½ ₱ gallon, showing rather more firmness.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been noted in this line since our last. In the way of berth freights a fair inquiry has been reported for Grain room, but the bids have been under the views of shipowners, thus impeding business. Cotton-room has also been in more request, chiefly for Liverpool, but the reduced bids have been against free movements. The offerings of Provisions and general cargo have been quite moderate at about late quotations. In the chartering line tonnage for Petroleum was much less sought after, yet rates were quoted steady. Vessels for the Grain trade were in fair demand for New-York and Philadelphia loading, but the bids were generally unsatisfactory, and negotiations were progressing slowly. Vessels for the Lumber, Timber, Deals, Tobacco, and Sugar trades were not inquired for to any considerable extent. The coastwise trade was comparatively tame....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at about ¼d. ₱ lb. as it runs; 70 tons Provisions at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 200 punchs. Syrup at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, with Grain room quoted at 6d.@6½d. ₱ bushel. Also, an Austrian bark, 505 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum (a recharter,) at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For London, by sail, 150 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 750 bbls. Flour, 100 bxs. Bacon, and 150 bbls. Oil on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 404 tons, hence with about 3,200 bbls. Naphtha, (rumored,) at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 395 tons, with about 2,400 qrs. Grain, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 5s. 6d., with Grain tonnage here, reported as in demand, on the basis of 5s. ₱ quarter; and a Norwegian bark, 402 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For Hull, by steam, Grain room was in request at 6d.@6½d., but was held at 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel....For the East coast of Ireland, direct, a British brig, 282 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For Antwerp, an American ship, 915 tons, with about 6,490 bbls. refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl., according to lay days.... For Hamburg, by steam, 1,050 bbls. Resin and 150 pkgs. Leather on private terms, with Resin quoted nominally at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lb....For the Baltic, the three Norwegian barks, with refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, rumored at 4s. ₱ bbl. as mentioned, included one of 475 tons, with 2,600 bbls., one of 425 tons, with 2,600 bbls., and one of 412 tons, with 2,700 bbls.; a Norwegian brig, from do., with 2,000 bbls., was also chartered at the same rate...For the Rio Grande, an American schooner 147 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, and produce back to New-York or Boston, at equal to $2 37½ per bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 372 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 ₱ bbl., and primage....For Trinidad, a British brig, 364 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $6 50....For Havana, a British bark, 389 tons, hence, via Fernandina, (with Lumber thence,) and back, with Sugar to a port north of Hatteras, at $6....For Boston, an American bark, 473 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at £1,600....For New-York, two British barks, 364 and 570 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, within the range of 40s.@65s. ₱ ton, and a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $7 25.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 6.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 430 bales; exports coastwise, 15 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 12,835 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—Cotton steady and firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 164 bales; gross, 293 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,900 bales; sales, 3,600 bales; stock, 121,089 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅜c. Net receipts, 557 bales. Exports, to the Continent, 1,571 bales; coastwise, 122 bales; sales, 1,047 bales; stock, 29,098 bales.

MOBILE, May 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 116 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 20,678 bales.

GALVESTON, May 6.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 213 bales; gross, 271 bales; exports, coastwise, 53 bales; stock, 41,901 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 153 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,313 head, or 489 cars, against 542 cars for the same time last week, and 492 cars for the same time last year. The market this morning was firm but slow at opening prices of the week; 800 head were disposed of: sales 400 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,133 to 1,254 lb., at $5 27½@$6 62½; 300 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,184 to 1,432 lb., at $6 12½@$6 85; 100 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,220 to 1,454 lb., at $5 95@$6 15. The fresh arrivals to-day were all through consignments, a few odds and ends remaining unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,200 head, against 9,600 head for the same time last week, and 7,600 head for the same time last year. The market was more active and feeling better; prices about opening quotations of the week; 9 cars of fresh arrivals were through consignments; 1,722 head were disposed of, 809 head for the Brighton butcher market, and the balance for the Eastern trade, one car of common clipped Sheep only remaining; sales, 1,009 head Ohio clipped, averaging 96, 107, and 112 lb., at $5 15, $5 50, and $5 85; 100 head Indiana clipped, averaging 92 lb., at $5; 175 head Illinois wools, averaging 92 lb., at $5 15; 438 head Michigan clipped, ranging from 85 to 96 lb., at $4 50@$4 75. Hogs—Receipts, 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 1,102 head, against 10,500 head for the same time last week, and 17,800 head for the same time last year. The market opened moderately active; sales comprised about 1,200 head, ten cars in the yard remaining on sale: the majority heavy Hogs; Yorkers, $7 25@$7 62½; Heavy Hogs, $8.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The market for cattle has been dull during the past week, and prices have declined ⅛c.@¼c., the greater decline being in medium and common grades; very best, 6¾c.@7⅛c.; first quality, 5c.@6¼c.; medium to good fair quality, 4½c.@5c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 4c.@4½c.; the most of the sales were at 5c.@6¼c. Receipts, 1,449 head; sales, 1,372 head. The market for Hogs has been exceedingly dull, and prices have declined, ¼c; still-fed Hogs, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; corn-fed, 10c.@10¼c.; receipts, 5,984 head. The market for Sheep has been dull, and prices have declined ¼c.@½c. Clipped 4c.@5½c.; Extra, 6c.; Wooled, 6¼c.@7c. Lambs dull at $2 50@$5; receipts, 4,902 head.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Cattle in fair demand, steady, rather weak; receipts, 3,000 head; Stockers', $3 50@$5 00; Butchers', $4@$5 50; Shippers', $5 50@$6 50; choice, $6@$6 30; shipments, 2,400 head. Live Hogs, 15c.@20c. lower, under heavy receipts; little was done at the decline, and the market closed weak; receipts, 16,000 head; sales chiefly at $7 25@$7 70; common to good, $7 30@$7 90; other grades nominal; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 08¾; No. 2 do., $1 10¾, spot; $1 06¼, June; $1 08¾, July; No. 3 do., 98c.@98½c.; Rejected, 92c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 73¾c.@73⅞c., spot; 75⅝c. bid, June. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, $1 07@$1 08. Barley advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 31 old, spot; $1 30, May. Pork dull and drooping at $21 62½@$21 65, spot; $21 77½@$21 80, June; $22 02½@$22 05, July. Lard dull and declining at $15 37½@$15 40, spot; $15 52½, June. Bulk Meats in fair demand, and advanced; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅞c.@12c.; Short Clear do., 12⅛c., spot, or May. Whisky active and higher at $1 15. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 84,000 bushels; Corn, 95,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 84,000 bushels; Corn, 177,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat higher at $1 06½, June. Corn firmer and higher at 74c.@74¼c., May; 75¾c., June. Oats easier at 62⅜c., May. Pork and Lard unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Flour very firm; prices unchanged. Wheat very strong; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 38; Mixed do., $1 38; No. 1 Western Red, $1 40; Pennsylvania Red, $1 38@$1 40; Maryland Red, $1 35@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 47@$1 52; do. White, $1 38@$1 40; No. 2 Western Spring Red $1 17@$1 19. Corn weaker; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; do. Yellow, 92c.@93c.; Western Mixed 89c. Oats firmer; Southern, 80c.; Western White, 72c.@76c. Western Mixed, 68c.@69c. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 17. Hay quiet, unchanged. Provisions very strong. Pork steady at $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. for carloads, loose; jobbing, packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard quiet but firm; Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter firm; New Western, packed, 20c.@26c.; do. rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum nominally 6¼c.@6⅜c. Coffee lower; Ordinary to Prime Rio, cargoes, 16c.@18¾c. Whisky excited and higher, at $1 17@$1 18.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Flour dull; buyers demand a reduction. Wheat irregular; some sales higher and some lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 42½@$1 43½, cash; $1 42, May; $1 43½@$1 44½, June; No. 3 do., $1 35½. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 73¾c.@75c., cash; 79c., July. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 64c.@65c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky higher at $1 16; generally held higher. Pork dull at $22. Dry-salted Meats firm at previous prices; no sales. Bacon unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally, 15¼c. Live Hogs declining; Shippers, $6 35@$7 15; Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; good to choice, $7 65@$8 15. Cattle active, strong, the demand exceeds the supply; good native Butchers', $5 75; choice do., $6 12½; fair Steers, $5 65@$5 90; mixed stock, $3 75@$5 10; light Texans $3 25@$3 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,300.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Petroleum, nominally 12⅞c.@13c. for Refined, and 9¾c. for Crude. Cloverseed declining; Pennsylvania 9c.@10½c.; Western, 10½c.@12c.; in Timothy and Flaxseed no sales. Flour firm; good local demand; sales, 900 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5 62½@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 75; high grades, $7@$7 50, Rye Flour, $5 25. Wheat firm; sparingly offered; sales of Red at $1 44@$1 45; Amber, $1 46@$1 48; White, $1 54@$1 60. Rye, $1 08. Corn moderately active; sales of Yellow at 90c., and Western Mixed at 89c. Oats bring full figures; sales of White at 77c.@78c. Mixed, 76c. Provisions steady; sales Mess Pork at $22 50@$23; Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14½c.; Salted Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky, $1 18.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 18,500 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Flour quiet; 400 bbls. sold at unchanged rates. Wheat dull and heavy; asking $1 12 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 35@$1 40 for White Michigan. Corn dull; sales of three cars High Mixed, on the track, at 85½c. Oats retailing at 72c. from store. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds firm; sales of 400 bushels at $2 60@$2 85 for Timothy; $7 75 for Clover, and $9 for Large Clover. Pork firm at $23 25 for Heavy Mess. Lard, 16¼c.@16½c.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 33@$1 35. Corn firm at 78c.@80c. Oats firm at 68c.@70. Rye firm at $1 22@$1 25. Barley unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $22 25, spot; $22 50 buyer May. Lard nominal, dull; steam held at 15½c.; Kettle, 15¾c.@16c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky steady at $1 15. Live Hogs dull; common, $7@$7 60; fair to medium, $7 75@$8; good, $8 10@$8 50; receipts, 1,609.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08; No. 2 do., $1 03¼; June, $1 05¼; July, $1 07¼. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, cash and May, 62c. Corn declining and in good supply. No. 2 Mixed, in store, 74c. Rye declining and in better supply; No. 1, $1 16@$1 17. Barley unsettled, scarce, and nearly nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 39; No. 3 Spring, $1 16. Provisions firm and unchanged, with advancing tendency. Freights unsettled and nearly nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.; to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls., Wheat, 69,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 6.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 36½; No. 3 do., $1 31; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32½; Extra do., $1 36½; Amber Michigan, $1 33½; No. 2 Red $1 28½; June, $1 30; July, $1 33; No. 3 Red, $1 24; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 30½. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 78c.; June, 78¼c.@78⅜c.; Low Mixed, 77½c.; no grade, 76¾c. Oats dull and declining; No. 1, 68½c.; White, 69¼c.; Michigan, 67c. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales, 1,000 bushels Red State at $1 34; 2 cars do. at $1 36; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 25; extra White Michigan, $1 43. Corn steady; sales, 1,600 bushels at 88c. Barley scarce. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted; $36 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill Feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ₱ ton. Lake receipts, 10,300 bushels Oats.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet unchanged. Corn—Ear, 71c.@72c.; Shelled, 75c.@76c. Oats—Mixed, 67c.; White, 69c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Prime Steam, 15¼c.@15½c.; Kettle, 15¾c.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 11¼c.; Legal Test, 12¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 6—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 94@94⅛; for the account, 94⅛@94¼. Erie Railway Shares, 26¼@26½; do. preferred, 36; New-York Central, 92.

1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞@94; for the account, 94@94⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £54,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 39⅛ ₱ cent., is now 36⅛ ₱ cent.

5:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 3-16 ₱ cent., which is 5-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable July and August at 8d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7 13-16d.; do., deliverable June and July, at 7 15-16d. Provisions—Cheese 71s. ₱ cwt., for the best grades of American fine; Pork, 75s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 51s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 53s. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,300 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 1-16d.

LONDON, May 6.—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 8¼d.@8½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 25s.@25. 3d. ₱ cwt.

THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE.

LETTER OF MR. FRANCIS M. JENCKS TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

REPLY TO CONTROLLER GREEN'S STATEMENTS—THE CITY'S DUTY TO ITS CITIZENS—THE CONTROLLER'S VIEWS IN 1867—THE PROPERTY-OWNERS ASSESSED THREE YEARS AGO, AND NO WORK YET DONE.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875.

Hon. William B. Woodin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Affairs of Cities:

SIR: Having recently appeared before your honorable committee to advocate the passage of the Riverside Avenue bill, I again address you in view of the remarkable letter of the Controller of the City of New-York relative to this matter. Notwithstanding the attack of the Controller upon the up-town property-owners and the West-side Association, I conceive that to own property up town or elsewhere, improved or unimproved, is a legitimate thing, and that it is entirely proper to advocate such measures as tend to its development and improvement.

There is no antagonism between the interests of the City at large and the interests of the west-side owners. Whatever advances the one, promotes the other. Of the advantages to accrue to the City from the completion of this work, I shall say nothing. They have already been laid before you. I shall confine myself to the justice of the demand of the property-owners for the passage of this bill.

First, as to the proportion of the cost of this work to be borne by the City. * * * There are several statements of the Controller to which I desire to call the attention of your committee.

That $7,000,000 of the public money have been expended upon the Boulevard, running near and to this avenue, is not the fact. The amount of public money expended upon the Boulevard is about one half the sum stated by the Controller. Nor am I able to discover wherein the City has spent $20,000,000 in improving the west side as stated by the Controller. That not fifty houses have been built upon the entire length of the Boulevard in five years. The Boulevard has not been completed above two years, and the work of sewerage is still going on.

The Controller states that the $3,104,000 assessed on the property-owners for this park and avenue was spread over a very large area, so that the property fronting on Riverside avenue paid but a "very small part" of the assessment. Again he says a considerable proportion of this assessment was paid by persons who received awards for property taken for the park and avenue. Clearly these awards for property taken could only have been made to property fronting on the avenue. Thus, in one sentence, he declares this property to have paid but a very small part, while immediately after he declares the same property to have paid a considerable proportion of the assessment.

The Controller states that of the $3,104,000 assessed $631,636 remain unpaid. This has no bearing whatever upon the subject. This unpaid assessment is a first lien upon the land assessed, and carries twelve per cent. interest. There is no possible doubt that it will be paid. It is more certain than though secured by mortgage. As the City pays but seven per cent. for the money and receives twelve per cent., it is difficult to see any loss to the City here. The Controller states that the property has been assessed for the cost of the land, not for the work to be done upon it, though literally this tends to mislead. An assessment upon private property for the cost of improving a public park is unknown. Such cost is invariably a charge upon the City at large. The property deemed to be benefited is assessed for a portion of the cost of acquiring title to the land, and that is all. The City, in effect, says to the owners, if you will pay one-half the cost of the land and give the title thereto to the City at large, the city at large will be at the expense of improving it for the purposes of a park, and will maintain it as a park. The owners have paid under this implied contract over one-half the cost of the land for Riverside Park: the title to the whole is in the City, and the owners justly feel that they have a right to require that the City fulfill its part of the contract and complete the park.

The case of the avenue is different, but the owners have an equally just claim for its completion. They have been assessed for it. Its opening was not optional with them. The City laid out the park and avenue against the protest of many owners assessed therefor. These owners having been compelled to go thus far, now demand that the City complete the avenue thus commenced, and they are willing to bear their share, whatever it may be, of the cost of such completion. To say that the City will at some future day complete the improvement, is no answer to this demand. In this case time is literally and emphatically money. The value of improved property is its value when improved and productive, less the interest and taxes until that time. It corresponds to a note payable without interest, the value of which depends wholly upon the time of its maturity. The property-holders were entitled, upon paying their assessments, to have this work done within a reasonable time. It is now nearly three years, and nothing is done. And even now, in view of the times and the financial condition of the City, they have not asked, and do not ask, for the completion of the park, for which they have paid, for which they can be liable to no further assessment, and to which they feel entitled; but they do ask the improvement of the avenue, the cost of which is to be assessed upon the property benefited. Until this be done the property upon and near it is unavailable, grades are uncertain, and sewers cannot be built. Everything in its vicinity hinges upon the completion of this avenue. * * * The Controller speaks most slightingly of this park and avenue, and says they are matters of no public concern. These were not the views of Mr. Green, Park Commissioner, March 14, 1867, as expressed in his report to the Commissioners of the Central Park, (see Seventh Annual Report of Commissioners of Central Park, folio 148,) where, speaking of the avenue, he says, "The plan once settled and the grades fixed in conformity to it, improvements would, at this commanding part of the City, advance with unexampled rapidity." See, also, in this connection, folio 154, "By creating doubts and uncertainty as to the plan upon which improvements are to be based, development is paralyzed."

Mr. Green personally has an unquestionable right to change his views as often as he pleases, but in these views of Mr. Green, as Park Commissioner, the west-side lot-owners have a sort of vested interest. They have $3,104,479 in money in his opinions as there expressed, and they now object to their being dismissed as unsound and worthless until they have had a fair trial. Even if the avenue and park would not be an advantage to the City, which is not the case, has the City any moral right to say to the owners now that the work shall not go on, or shall be indefinitely postponed? This work was undertaken at the instance of the City, and into it the City has put over $3,000,000 and the owners have been compelled to put in an equal or greater sum. Its completion will be of undoubted benefit to the lot-owners, and they are willing to bear their proportion of the remaining expense. Under these circumstances, can the City justly refuse to go on, whether to her advantage or not, having compelled the owners to pay as much as they have already paid? In addition the City is now reaping some advantage from her expenditures in the increased value of property for taxation; the property not only has no benefit, but is damaged by those increased taxes. The Comptroller says "the debt of the City is altogether too large; a solid public sentiment demands that a stay shall be put to its further increase." The debt of New-York is not so large that she is prepared to repudiate her obligations whether legal or moral, whether to her own citizens or to others, and there is a far more solid public sentiment, which demands that the faith of the City be kept inviolate and her obligations fulfilled, whether they are such as can be enforced in a court of law, or not. The broad principle upon which we demand the passage of this bill is this, that we have paid over $3,000,000 for a benefit that we have never received, that the right of the City to levy an assessment for an improvement rests upon the benefit which that improvement is to property assessed, and that when property has been so assessed for benefit, it is a matter of right and common justice that the City carry out the improvement within a reasonable time, so that the benefit may be realized.

Now, the property-owners of the west side were assessed $3,104,479 for Riverside Park and avenue nearly three years ago, and no work has yet been done. In addition to this, the assessed value of their property for taxation has been largely advanced in view of the benefit which it is supposed to derive from the park and avenue for which it has paid and which has not been made. The whole object and scope of the present bill is to remove certain technical objections which stand in the way of the completion of the avenue.

Its effect is simply to declare that those provisions of law which apply to the Riverside avenue, as laid out under chapter 697 of laws of 1867, shall apply equally to the avenue as now altered under authority of chapter 850 of the laws of 1873. In this latter act, authorizing the widening of the avenue, the Legislature omitted to insert such a provision.

This omission or defect in the act of 1873 it is claimed might invalidate the assessment to be laid for the construction of the avenue. It might also be relied on by the Comptroller to decline to pay for the work, materials, &c., for constructing the avenue. This bill is simply to supply or rectify this omission. It confers no new powers upon the Common Council, nor upon any department, nor does it order the completion of the avenue, but leaves it in the discretion of the Mayor and Common Council, as is the case with any other avenue or street in the City of New-York.

* * * * * * *

We feel that the Legislature cannot refuse to pass an act to rectify an accidental omission or error of legislation such as this. The point is this: This defect in the law prevents the properly constituted authorities of this City from exercising powers with which they are invested. It prevents them from carrying into effect the provisions of the act under which this improvement is authorized. For the Legislature to refuse to correct this error is, in effect, for it to say that it will thus prevent the local authorities from going on with this work, and so render nugatory the previous acts of the Legislature.

* * * * * * *

The present Controller has strongly condemned those who have availed themselves of technical errors or defects to escape the payment of assessments for work done by the City, and a law has been passed that no legal informality or omission shall invalidate an assessment. I do not mean to justify or excuse those who have been engaged in vacating assessments. But it is difficult to see the difference, as a matter of morals, between owners availing themselves of a legal objection to escape the payment of an assessment and the City availing itself of a legal objection to escape completing the work for which it has collected assessments, and the head of its financial department protesting to the Legislature against the removal of these objections.

Very respectfully, FRANCIS M. JENCKS,
No. 37 Wall street.

DESTITUTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE EXISTING POVERTY AND ITS CAUSES—LOTTERIES AND BEER SHOPS—REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 1, 1875.

With the subsidence of the political agitations of the past few years, the people of this city and State are brought face to face with troubles of a social character which will occupy their attention for some time to come. During the continuance of the conflict between the contending political factions there has been a gradual accumulation of that class of the population who are to-day without work or the means of subsistence, and upon the verge of starvation.

Many of them are destitute, and say they are unable to procure work from which to support themselves or those dependent upon them. It is now perfectly apparent that this question, of what to do for the poor and starving thousands in this city, must be the absorbing one for some time to come. The press of this city appears to be unanimous that something must be done at once for the relief of the starving poor, the number of which is daily increasing. The city authorities are entirely powerless, and say they cannot give any work to these people for the want of funds; in other words, that the city as a corporation is bankrupt. The City Administrators, seven in number, do not as yet propose the reduction of their own salaries as a measure of relief. They receive $6,000 each, and the work could be done for at least one-half, if these public officials only felt disposed to act for the benefit of their suffering brethren. The working men have held meetings, and have sent delegations to the Governor and the city authorities, and have presented petitions for relief, but the reply is, "we have no power to afford you any help." There is no doubt that much of the trouble among these poor people, arises from the patronage which has been extended to the low groggeries, coffee-houses, beer-saloons, gambling-houses, lotteries, and other places where time and money is wasted. The lottery especially has been one of the most fruitful sources of demoralization among this people. The loss incurred by those indulging in this species of gambling will reach to a sum sufficient to have paid the whole city debt. It is not the wealthy who suffer by this demoralizing indulgence, but the poor, who daily spend their last twenty-five cents for a worthless slip of paper.

Some of the philanthropic citizens are devising measures for the relief of the really necessitous, so far as means can be obtained, but the dearth of business and the lack of means in this already impoverished community, it is feared, will not enable those who may be benevolently disposed to do much toward alleviating the existing distress. Some people say to the poor, "Go to the country, where there is abundance;" but the question is, how are they to get there without means to pay passage and other expenses of removal. There are some apprehensions that the distress among the laboring classes will increase so that it may result in riotous demonstrations for the procuring of bread. So far as the laboring interests in the interior and remote parts of the State are concerned, it seems from the best information which can be obtained, that the planters or farmers for the most part are making fair and equitable arrangements with the laborers, and if the contracts are fulfilled as made, there is no doubt that a much better feeling will prevail, which will enable both employer and employed to reap reciprocal advantages in the future.

A REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE.

A remarkable freak of nature occurred at the mouth of the Mississippi River on the night of the 28th of last month. During the night at Pass-a-l'Outre, and near the channel, there suddenly arose an island, with an area of about eight acres, to the height of eight feet and more. This occurred in a spot where, the day before, there was an unbroken surface of water, without the slightest indication of the occurrence of such a strange phenomenon. The statement of this strange and sudden appearing of land at such a place has awakened much interest here among the scientists as to its cause, and yesterday a number of the citizens proceeded down the river to view the island.

HEALTH MATTERS.

A petition signed by sixty-five prominent physicians has been presented to the Board of Health of this City relative to the quarantine. It is proposed, on the part of these gentlemen, to urge, in the interests of commerce, "that the many years of experiment of quarantine having failed to protect the City from yellow fever; that the commerce of the City, upon which her prosperity and the livelihood of her population directly and indirectly depend, must continue most seriously impaired by the repetition of the quarantine," and that there shall be no other restriction upon vessels arriving from infected ports than to require them to be disinfected at the Quarantine Station, and to remove to hospitals at the same point any case of yellow fever which may exist on board, the detention not to exceed twenty-four hours, unaffected passengers to be allowed in the meantime to proceed to their destination, if they should so desire. This measure meets the approval of the entire business community, so far as known, and the Governor will be urged to comply with the suggestions of the physicians. This course, if adopted, will prove to be of very great benefit to the business interests of the city, by giving to its commerce that freedom from interruption or interference which is so important.

RIVALRY AMONG RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The continued rivalry of the railroad lines running from this city northward has resulted in the reduction of fares on the New-Orleans, Jackson and Louisville route to New-York to $35, and to Washington $30—the Atlanta route continuing at $40. Great numbers of people are availing themselves of the opportunity of visiting the North.

PANIC IN A BALTIMORE CHURCH.

Rev. Mrs. Van Cott, who is on her way from the West to her home in New-York, preached at St. John's Independent Methodist Church, Baltimore, Sunday evening, and, although her coming had not been advertised, the church was thoroughly packed. During the discourse a stampede occurred, in consequence of an alarm of fire, which for a time threatened serious consequences. The alarm had been sounded, and the Salvage Corps, which occupies a building a short distance from the church, started out, and a number of boys ran crying "fire." The cry was taken up by some boys who had been in the church, and were then running down the steps, and the cry being heard by the crowd inside, a rush was made for the doors, many supposing the church to be on fire. Considerable excitement ensued, during which two ladies fainted. An effort was made by Mrs. Van Cott and others to quiet the excited assemblage. Mrs. Van Cott finally succeeded by commencing to sing a hymn, which was joined in by persons in the congregation. Some in the gallery, who supposed the fire was in the basement of the church, were about to jump from the windows, and would probably have done so had the excitement continued. In the general rush many ladies lost their wrappings and some of them their slippers.

A USEFUL DOG.

The White Pine (Nevada) *News* of April 17 relates this incident: "Judge Davis has a Newfoundland dog that seems to be endowed with extraordinary intelligence, and is very fond of children. The other morning, during the very severe snow-storm, Judge Davis' daughter and the dog passed our office on their way to the school-house. It was all the little girl could do to waddle through the snow; but the dog would run a little way ahead and break a trail, and then rush back and take hold of her cloak and pull her along. This he did until he got her safely in the school-house. He then took up a position opposite the building, where he could see the children coming from all directions, and staid there watching until after the school bell rang and all the children were in, and then quietly walked away. This is not the first time this Winter that we have seen this noble dog accompany his young mistress to school. No harm will come to her when he is with her."

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 6.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30½c. Resin nominally $1 55 for Strained Crude Turpentine steady; $1 50 for hard; $2 40 to Yellow Dip, and $3 30 for Virgin. Tar steady $1 55.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6.—Printing Cloths continue quiet, with principal sales on basis of 5⅛c., 30 days, for best Standard and Extra, 64x64.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCOTIA....WED., May 12|*SCYTHIA...WED., May 19
ALGERIA....SAT., May 15|*RUSSIA....WED., May 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 22, at 8 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, Perzon.....SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, Danre.....SATURDAY, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE.....SATURDAY, May 8, 7:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Frin. May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M.
England, May 15, 1 P. M | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A.M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.....Sails Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.
UTOPIA.....Sails Saturday May 15, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cochran.....Thurs., May 6
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. Johnson...Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. Sadler.....Wed., June 2

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.....May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....May 8 | ODER.....May 22
RHEIN.....May 15 | NECKAR.....May 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, Saturday, May 8.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Nickerson, Wednesday, May 12

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Low insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office or

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM E. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Buckley, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. E. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 143 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, May 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CUBA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River;

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL.....May 8.
ALPS.....May 29.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES.....May 15.
ATLAS.....June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. | VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. | OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON.....May 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING.....May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S EXTRA STEAMER

For HAVANA, SAVANILLA, and ASPINWALL.

The SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HENRY CHAUNCEY sails from Pier No. 42 North River WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 noon.

For freight or passage apply on pier.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis.....THURSDAY, May 6
COLUMBUS, Capt. Reed.....TUESDAY, May 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinkelpaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI LOAN.

$1,500,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS.

THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE 7 3-10TH LOAN OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are offered for sale in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly, Jan. 1 and July 1, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York, where also the principal becomes due in 1902.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction, BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which, being owned by the city, its income is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati. THE AMOUNT NOW OFFERED FORMS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE LOAN; eight millions and one-half having been heretofore marketed, and are mostly held by leading insurance companies, savings banks, and estates.

Each proposal will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment, and NO BID LESS THAN 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL BE CONSIDERED.

Full payment may be made and the bonds delivered on MAY 15, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than July 1. In case of deferred payments a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

Allotments to the highest bidders will be made as early as possible after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid, should the total bid for exceed the amount offered.

The undersigned, under authority of the Commissioners of the City or Cincinnati, will receive sealed proposals at the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK FOR

$1,500,000 7 3-10 Per Cent. Bonds,

being the balance of the said city loan, in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened MAY 10, prox., at noon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

New-York, April 26, 1875.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States. West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NO. 142 Broadway, New-York. 5th May, 1875.—At the annual election held this day the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

A. G. GOODALL,
C. L. VAN ZANDT,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
J. OGDEN BALD,
TRACY R. EDSON,
GEO. H. STAYNER,
WM. M. SWILLIE,
A. CLAXTON CARY,
THEO. H. FREELAND,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected: A. G. GOODALL, President; C. L. VAN ZANDT, Vice President; THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary; GEO. H. STAYNER, Treasurer. THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO., N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given that two bills of exchange, dated Havana, April 27, 1875, drawn by H. UPMANN & CO., on J. & G. RITTERSHAUSSEN, Hamburg, viz.: No. 30,989, for 8,181 80 Rmks., at sixty days' sight, order of J. Lindner,

No. 3,990, for 1,818 20 Rmks., at sixty days' sight, order G. Vetter,

have been lost, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment thereof has been stopped.

A. GOETTEL & CO., No. 51 William st.

Dated New-York, May 6, 1875.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD Company's Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, May 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new Guaranteed Stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st June proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d June. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

New-York, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE F. HAIGHT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

No. 62 WALL ST.

Capital.....$2,000,000 Gold
Paid up.....1,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Company having paid to this company the sum of thirty thousand dollars, in currency, being the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of their mortgage to this company, dated May 1, 1872, the Union Trust Company of New-York will receive proposals on or before the 1st day of August next for the sale of the bonds of said Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under said mortgage to the extent of ninety-one thousand dollars, in currency, being the total amount of funds now in hand applicable to this purpose.

This company reserves the right to decline all proposals for the sale of said bonds at a greater premium than ten per cent. above the current rates.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
EDWARD KING, President.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Milwaukee on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on 22d May, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 21st June at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,518 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS TAKEN IN exchange for furnished suburban cottage, worth about $9,000. Address Box No. 2,415 Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV. NEAR DELMONICO'S.

Desirable suites of rooms on first and second floors; with or without private table; in the pleasantly located double house, No. 45 5th av. Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, centrally located, near Madison Park, without board; a rare opportunity for a gentleman, or two gentlemen, if permanent; best references required and given. Address S. W., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.—EUROPEAN PLAN—Corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family will let handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, at No. 32 West 27th st., near Broadway, and the principal up-town hotels; references required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING ON 40th st., near 5th av., will let, with first-class board, large rooms, second or third floor. Address HOME, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on second and third floors; will be rented at Summer prices; also, one entire floor suitable for business; breakfast if desired; restaurant opposite.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS ON 3d and 4th floors to let, with unexceptionable board; also table board for two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

ROOMS (WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY) ON third or third floor, with board, low, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; references. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 6T. JAMES HOTEL, FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Handsome rooms neatly and newly furnished, with or with out board.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.—En suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged. Apply at No. 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL FAMILY would let parlor and bed-room, nicely furnished, with board, &c., to gentleman and wife for $25 per week, or without board for $12.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished room on second floor, or smaller room with private bath on third floor, to rent, with or without board, in a private family.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ELEGANT OFFICE WITH all conveniences, to let in a first-class English basement brown-stone house, opposite Gramercy Park Hotel. E. G. LOCKE, No. 130 8th st., near Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, with excellent table and attendance. Also, single rooms to gentlemen, without board. Terms moderate.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; partial board if desired; gas and bath; own house; no moving.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms over parlor floor; also, two nice back rooms; family private. Only gentlemen need apply. No. 36 West 21st st.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table; also rooms for gentlemen without board.

NO. 50 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND-STORY room with large closets to let, with board, at Summer prices; also, table board reasonable. References required.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Family rooms and rooms for gentlemen, with board; small tables. Table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished and unusually fine rooms; also nice single rooms; with or without board; house strictly first-class; reference required.

NO. 291 5TH AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, (private table if desired,) with the comforts of a refined home. Also room for gentleman.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR MADison av.—Family rooms, with board; small tables; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH board in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, with first-class board, at Summer rates; references given and required.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, FIRST floor, near Union Club, to let to a gentleman, without meals; house first-class. OWNER, 5 West 23d st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECOnd floors to let, with private table or without board, to a family or party of gentlemen.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A FRONT SUITE ON third floor, together or separate, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, one a lad of eleven years, in a private family, with few or no other boarders, about an hour from New-York; if suited would engage for four or six months. Address Merchant, No. 30 Clinton place, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY DESIRES GOOD rooms and board at a private boarding house at Long Branch or Monmouth Beach, from June 15 to Aug. 1. No other boarders to be taken. Address W., Post Office Box No. 3,851.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—BOARD FOR two families, consisting of four adults, five children and two servants, in the neighborhood of West Point; a quiet, healthy place, with bountiful table, desired. Address W., Box No. 4,813 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG Ladies for the Summer vacation in a private family where four such are engaged: location three hours from New-York, and five minutes from depot, in a pleasant village in Connecticut; references required and given in New-York and Brooklyn. Address H., care J. A. Coley, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and first-class board can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, 18staten Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

WARREN HOUSE,

WATERTOWN, CONN., GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.

Send for circular.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, Nos. 184 and 186 William st., NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent foldingand gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER GENERAL SEDGWICK FOR SEA CLIFF.

The trips of this popular steamer, advertised to commence running to Sea Cliff on Monday, May 3, will be postponed to MONDAY, May 10.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of Trustees and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will held at No. 8 Pine st., Room No. 3, in this City, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE W. ABBE, President.

THE MAJOR & KNAPP ENGRAVING, MANUFACTURING AND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of three Trustees will be held on MONDAY, May 17, 1875, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at the office of the company, No. 56 Park place, New-York City.

J. JUDSON SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC COMMERCIAL UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on good City property. D. SCHAD, No. 302 5th st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

The Second Bank, New-York, May 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books are closed until May 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

UN

UNPARALLELED

SUCCESS

IN THE

Treatment of Lingering

OR

Chronic Diseases!

BY

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

AUTHOR OF

THE PEOPLE'S

Common Sense Medical Adviser

In Plain English, or Medicine Simplified.

For many years I have devoted myself very closely to the investigation and treatment of chronic diseases. During my practice, I have expended many hundred thousands of dollars in advertising in American and foreign journals. In this manner I have become extensively known as a specialist in the treatment of chronic diseases, and many thousands of persons suffering from these affections have been led to consult me. A large experience in such cases has naturally led to the discovery of many new and valuable remedies and improved surgical methods, which have enabled me to succeed in multitudes of cases where others have failed. Accordingly my practice became very extensive, and I established the World's Dispensary as a central depot for my standard family medicines, and adopted the system of specialties. My practice and correspondence increased until, without boasting, I may say that, probably, no other physician, in any country, is constantly treating so many cases of chronic diseases as myself.

Once I could have the individual oversight of all my patients, and attend personally to the adaptation of medicines. But my practice and correspondence increased until I was obliged to employ professional and other assistants. The most thoroughly educated physicians, who have had experience in general practice, are engaged, and after remaining with me until they become experts in some one branch of medicine or surgery, they assist in examining and prescribing in that department. Thus, to one belongs the examination and treatment of diseases of the nervous system; to another surgical operations and the treatment of surgical diseases; a third has charge of catarrhal and pulmonary diseases and affections of the heart; a fourth attends to diseases peculiar to women; a fifth to diseases of the eye and ear; and to others are entrusted diseases of the urogenital organs. All doubtful, obscure, or difficult cases are submitted to a Council composed of the Medical Staff of physicians and surgeons—the Faculty of the World's Dispensary. Skilled pharmaceutists are employed to compound the medicines prescribed. For the purpose of enabling us to conduct our extensive correspondence, stenographers are employed to whom replies are dictated and by them taken down in shorthand. Afterward the letters are written out in full, generally on a type-writing machine, which prints them in plain, legible style. These machines are operated as rapidly as a person can think of the letters that compose a word, each operator thus accomplishing the work of several copyists. This system, by which we are enabled to correspond with our patients as rapidly as we can talk, has been rendered necessary by the growth of our business, which has attained immense proportions, giving rise to so large a correspondence that a dozen physicians could not possibly conduct it all and give each patient's case careful attention, without the employment of shorthand writers and all other facilities which modern invention has given us. By the adoption of all these various means, we are enabled to fully meet the demands of the public give every case the most careful attention, and render advice and prescribe remedial agents of greater intrinsic value than gold.

ADVANTAGES OF SPECIALTIES.

By thorough organization and a perfect system of subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid consulting us is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which his or her case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the limit of a single life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity. A distinguished professor in the medical department of one of our universities, in an address to the graduating class, recently said: "Some professional men seem to be ashamed unless they have the character of universal knowledge. He who falls into the error of studying everything will be certain to know nothing well. Every man must have a good foundation. He must, in the first place, be a good general practitioner. But the field has become too large to be cultivated in its entirety by one individual. Hence the advantage of cultivating special studies in large towns which admit of the subdivision of professional pursuits. It is no longer possible to know everything; something must be wisely left unknown. Indeed, a physician, if he would know anything well, must be content to be profoundly ignorant of many things. He must select something for special study and pursue it with devotion and diligence. This course will lead to success, while the attempt to do everything eventuates unavoidably in failure. Let there be single hands for special duties." The diversified tastes and talents of physicians cause each to excel in treating some one class of diseases to which he devotes more attention and study than to others. One medical student manifests great interest in the anatomy, physiology, and treatment of diseases of the eye. He becomes thoroughly familiar with all the minutest details relative to that organ and its diseases, and so thoroughly qualifies himself in this branch of knowledge that he is able to cure an inflammation or other affection of the eye in a very short time. Another student is more interested in some other class of diseases for the study of which he has a liking, and neglects to inform himself in the ophthalmic branch of medical and surgical science. If, after engaging in the practice of his chosen profession, he is consulted by persons suffering from diseases of the eye, he tortures them with unnecessary and ofttimes injurious applications, clumsily and carelessly made, and, as the result of such unskillful treatment, the inestimable blessing of sight is many times sacrificed.

The great majority of physicians allow acute maladies and diseases of children to engross most of their time and attention. They manifest an absorbing interest in everything that relates to these subjects, and devote little or no time to acquiring an intimate knowledge of the great variety of chronic maladies which afflict mankind. They acquire skill and reputation in their favorite line of practice, but are annoyed if consulted by one suffering from some obscure chronic affection, usually turn the invalid off with a very superficial examination, and, perhaps, only prescribe some placebo, apparently indifferent as to the result—desiring to conceal their lack of familiarity with such disease. The specialist, in the treatment of chronic diseases, is equally annoyed if consulted by those suffering from acute diseases, but does not pursue the inconsistent course of assuming to treat them. He refers them to those of his medical brethren whose daily dealings with such cases make them, in his way of thinking, more competent than himself to render valuable aid to such sufferers. He recognizes the fact that no man is likely to succeed in any line of study or business for which he possesses no talent or relish, nor does he believe in being a "jack of all trades and master of none."

In advocating Specialists, I do not desire to be understood as favoring those itinerant *self-styled* doctors, or "professors," who perambulate the country, imposing upon all who may be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. No matter what pretensions they may make, nor how familiar they may be with unintelligible terms, they are always unreliable, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of them are swindlers, who know nothing about medicine, and when their victims seek them are never to be found; they have accomplished their object, got the patient's money, and gone. Their positive assurances amount to nothing. It is axiomatic that a physician who understands his profession will get business enough at home, without having to tramp through the country to "drum up" custom.

ADVERTISING.

Having thoroughly qualified himself for the practice of some particular branch of the healing art, the specialist sees no impropriety in acquainting the public with his ability to relieve certain forms of suffering. He believes that medical men should possess equal rights with other business men, and that any code of medical ethics which would deprive him of the sacred rights guaranteed to all by the liberal laws of our country is professional *tyranny*, and merits only his contemptuous disregard. Nor does he display any false modesty in the *manner* of making known his skill. He maintains that he has an undoubted right to place his claims to patronage before the public by every fair and honorable means. He recognizes the display of goods in the merchant's show-windows as no less an advertisement and in no better taste than the publication of a card in the newspapers. So, likewise, he regards the various devices by which the extremely *ethical* physician seeks to place himself conspicuously before the public as but so many ways of advertising, and as not more modest than the publication of cures actually performed, or than his announcement through the public press of his professional resources for treating certain maladies.

The physician who expresses a "holy horror" of the "*advertising doctor*," liberally bestowing upon him the epithet of quack, announces *himself* a graduate, talks learnedly and gives notice to the public in *some* way that he is ready to serve them. He endeavors to impress upon the mind of the patient and family his skill, frequently exaggerates as to the extent of his practice, rides furiously about when he has no professional calls, keeps up business appearances by driving several horses, or joins influential societies. He may make a great display in style, manner, dress, pretensions, writing for the newspapers, exhibiting literary pedantry, referring to the superior facilities afforded by some particular school or society to which he belongs; or by editing and publishing a medical journal, ostensibly for the advancement of medical science, but practically to display titles or professorships, to publish reports which flatteringly allude to cases he has treated, the number of capital surgical operations he has performed, or the distinguished families he is treating. All of these are but *modes of advertising* professional wares; in short, are artful, though not refined tricks, resorted to for private announcement. We say to all such adventurers in modern advertising diplomacy, that these indirect, clandestine methods are not half so candid and honorable as a direct public statement of the intentions and proposals of a medical practitioner, who thereby incurs an individual responsibility before the law and his fellow-man.

No good reason has ever been assigned why any well-educated physician, trained in the school of experience until he becomes proficient in medical skill, may not publish facts and evidence to disclose it, especially when these are abundant and conclusive. The following extract from an able article by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher embodies a sound view of the subject of medical advertising. He says: * * *

"I am glad that the doctor cured him; I am glad that the doctor put it in the paper that he could cure him. And if any doctor is certain that he can cure such diseases and don't put it in the paper, I am sorry. What a pity it would have been had this doctor come to town with his wealth of science and experience and gone away leaving him uncured! What a pity it would have been if he had been so prejudiced against advertising as to read the responsible certificates of the doctor and give him the go-by as a quack. What are newspapers for, if not to circulate information? What more valuable information can a newspaper give than to tell a sick man where he can be cured? If a man has devoted his life and labor to the study of a special class of diseases, the necessity for his saying so becomes all the more pressing. His *duty* to advertise becomes imperious.

"When I was in England, I found on all the dead walls of London, placards, declaring that Dean Stanley, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, would preach at such a place; that his grace the Archbishop (I think) of Canterbury would preach at another time and place; again, that an Oxford professor would preach. In short, religious notices were sprinkled in among the theatre bills, and the highest church dignitaries were advertised side by side with actors, singers, and clowns. Of course, I was shocked by it, but in a moment I bethought me—if it be all right and dignified to hire a sexton to ring a bell when the minister is going to preach, it is all the same to silence the bell and hire a bill sticker to tell the same news, the essential thing being to tell the truth every time. The remedy for the lying advertisements is for honest men to tell the truth. When iniquity cometh in like a flood, then the spirit of the Lord lifts up the standard. A really able man, whatever be his gifts, makes a great mistake if he fails to use those gifts through want of advertising."

If a physician possesses knowledge that enables him to remedy diseases heretofore regarded as incurable, what virtue or modesty is there to "hide his light under a bushel?" In this free country the people think and act for themselves, and hence all have a deep concern in the subject of health.

The strong popular prejudice against doctors who advertise is due to the fact, that by this method so many ignorant charlatans are enabled to palm off their worthless services upon the ignorant and credulous; but the practice of such imposition should cause a presumption against the public announcement of real skill, for the baser mental bears conclusive evidence that the pure also exists.

Every step in scientific investigation, every proposition which relates to the interest and happiness of man, every statement and appeal involving a valuable consideration, must be submitted to the scrutiny and judgment of individual reason; for every person has the right to form his own conclusions, and justify them by experience. Those claims which are only supported by empty assertion are very doubtful. Misty theories vanish before the sun of truth. He who renders professional services cannot be successful unless he is sustained by real merit.

TREATING PATIENTS WHO RESIDE AT A DISTANCE.

We can treat most chronic diseases as successfully without as with a personal consultation, as our vast experience enables us to correctly determine the malady from which the patient is suffering—by a history of the symptoms, and answers to the questions found in the concluding pages of "The People's Medical Adviser." We have never seen one person in 500 whom we have cured.

Some may suppose that a physician cannot obtain, through correspondence, a sufficiently accurate idea of the condition of a patient, to enable him to treat the case successfully. But a large experience in this practice has proved the contrary to be true, for some of the most remarkable cures have been effected through the medium of correspondence. In most long-continued cases, the patient has thought over his symptoms hundreds of times. The location of every pain, whether acute or mild, constant or occasional, and the circumstances under which it occurs, have been carefully noted. He has observed whether he had a rush of blood to the head, was feverish or chilly, whether troubled with cold hands and feet, whether full of blood, or pale and bloodless; and he states these matters with accuracy and common sense when writing to me, for he has a very good, if not a professional, knowledge of the relative importance of these symptoms. So in regard to digestion, he states what kinds of food agree with him, or whether he is troubled with excessive acidity or a flatulent condition of the stomach. He also informs us whether his tongue is coated, or clean and healthy, and gives many other particulars, too lengthy to enumerate, by which we are enabled to gain a perfect understanding of the case. If his description be not sufficiently complete to enable us to obtain an unmistakable understanding of the case, he is requested to answer a list of important questions which are sent him. The people are far more intelligent in these matters than physicians are generally willing to admit. A patient is often confused while being personally examined by a physician, and gives imperfect or incorrect answers. After he has left the presence of the physician he finds that he has failed to enumerate many of the most important symptoms. In consulting by letter the patient is not embarrassed, states the exact symptoms, and carefully reads over the letter, to see if it is a complete and accurate description of his sufferings. In this way he conveys a much better idea of the case than if present in person, and subjected to the most thorough questioning and "cross-examination." The timid lady and nervous young man write just as they feel; and one important reason why we have had such superior success in treating intricate and delicate diseases is because we have obtained such true and natural statements of the cases from these letters, many of which are perfect pen-pictures of disease. As bank Tellers and Cashiers, who daily handle large quantities of currency, can unmistakably detect spurious money by a glance at the engraving or a touch of the paper, so the experienced physician, by his great familiarity with disease, becomes equally skilled in detecting the nature and extent of a chronic malady from a written description of its symptoms.

A careful microscopical examination and chemical analysis of the urine is a valuable aid in determining the nature of many chronic diseases, particularly those of the nervous system, blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, and generative organs. This important fact is not overlooked at the World's Dispensary, where an experienced chemist is employed to make such examinations and report the result to the attendant physicians. Medical authors, professors, and practitioners of all schools, admit and even insist upon the importance of such examination in diagnosing diseases. Many practitioners neglect to take advantage of this invaluable aid, while many others fear that if they attach much importance to such examinations, they will be ranked with "uriscopian" or "water doctors," a class of enthusiasts who claim to correctly diagnose every disease by an examination of the urine. Persons consulting us, and wishing to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by these examinations, can send small phials of their urine by mail or express. The phials should be carefully packed in saw-dust or paper, and inclosed in a light wooden box. All charges for transportation must be prepaid, and a complete history of the case, including the age and sex of the patient, accompany each package, or it will receive no attention. This saves valuable time by directing the examination into the channels indicated, and thus avoiding a lengthy series of experiments. As we are daily receiving numerous phials of urine, to prevent confusion, every sample should be labeled with the name of the patient who sends it.

RELIABLE MEDICINES.

Next in importance to a correct understanding of the patient's disease, is the possession of reliable remedies for its treatment. Many of the medicines employed by physicians engaged in general practice are prepared from old drugs that have lost all their medicinal virtues, and hence are utterly worthless and ineffectual. Many vegetable extracts are inert, because the plants from which they are produced were not gathered at the proper time. To give the reader an idea of the great care which we exercise in the selection and preparation of our medicines, he is requested to read page 309 of "The People's Medical Adviser."

FEES FOR CONSULTATION.

It requires considerable time to read a letter detailing symptoms, and generally much longer to carefully consider, weigh, and interpret these signs of disease. Then a complete record of the case must be made for future reference, and a carefully-written reply must be sent. After considering these facts every reasonable person will see the propriety of advancing a slight compensation; yet the small fee expected for this labor is required more as an evidence of the patient's confidence and good faith in consulting us than as a remuneration for services rendered. Those who have not sufficient confidence in us to advance the small sum of *one dollar*—the fee required for simple consultation by letter—must not expect us to pay any attention to their communications. We cannot spend hours and days in reading and writing letters merely to satisfy the idle curiosity of any person. If the consultation by letter involves a microscopical and chemical examination of urine, the fee will be *three dollars*, and must be remitted in advance or the communication will receive no attention.

OUR FEES FOR OFFICE CONSULTATIONS

vary from $1 to $5, according to the time occupied and the nature of the necessary examinations.

OUR TERMS FOR TREATMENT

require the payment of monthly fees (in advance) which entitle the patient to medicines specially prepared for and adapted to his or her particular case, and to all necessary attention and advice. Our fees for treatment are moderate, varying according to the nature and requirements of each particular case, and will be made known at the time of consultation.

WHY OUR FEES ARE REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

We receive applications from strangers residing in all parts of America, and even from foreign countries, and it is not reasonable to suppose that credit could be dispensed so indiscriminately. It would not be a correct business transaction for a merchant to send a barrel of sugar or a roll of cloth to a stranger living hundreds of miles away, to be paid for when used. My knowledge and medicines constitute my capital in business, and an order upon that capital should be accompanied by an equivalent. Some applicants refer me to their neighbors for a testimonial of their integrity. I cannot spare the time nor employ the assistants to make such inquiries for the sake of trusting anyone. Should credit be thus indiscriminately given there would necessarily be losses, and, to compensate for these, and the extra expense incurred by the employment of assistants, our fees would have to be much larger, thereby imposing the burden upon those who *do* pay. Instead of following this method of procedure, we place professional services within the reach of all, so that a greater number may be benefited. Many invalids say they have paid large sums of money to medical men for treatment without obtaining relief. Unfortunately our land is cursed with quacks and unprincipled practitioners, who seek no one's good but their own, and it is a defect in our law that it permits such swindlers to go unpunished. Not so reprehensible is the family physician who fails, because his limited and varied practice does not permit him to become proficient in treating chronic diseases.

The following beautiful sentiment of Hood truthfully expresses the sacredness of the physician's trust:

"Above all price of wealth
The body's jewel. Not for minds or hands profane
To tamper with in practice vain.
Like to a woman's virtue is man's health;
A heavenly gift within a holy shrine!
To be approached and touched with serious fear,
By hands made pure and hearts of faith severe,
E'en as the priesthood of the One Divine."

I am in regular practice, responsible for what I say and do, and cordially invite those who want further evidence of my success in curing chronic diseases to come to the World's Dispensary and satisfy themselves of the truthfulness of my statements.

We are warranted in saying that our responsibility, and disposition for fair dealing, are known to many of the principal mercantile houses, as well as by all prominent American editors. We also refer to our present and former patients, one or more of whom may be found in almost every hamlet of America. To all who are under our treatment we devote our highest energies and skill, fully realizing that an untold blessing is conferred upon each person whom we cure, and that such cures insure the permanency of our business. On the contrary, we realize how unfortunate it is for us to fail in restoring to health any person whom we have encouraged to hope for relief. We are careful, therefore, not to assume the treatment of incurable cases, except when desired to do so for the purpose of mitigating suffering or prolonging life; for we never wish to encourage false hopes of recovery.

VISITING PATIENTS WHO RESIDE AT A DISTANCE.

I am frequently asked to visit patients residing hundreds of miles away, so that I may personally examine their cases, consult with the attending physician, or perform difficult surgical operations. As my time is valuable and very fully occupied, I cannot always comply with such requests. Having a larger number of physicians on my Medical and Surgical Staff than formerly, I shall (when not able to attend in person) detail a competent member of the Faculty of this institution to respond to such demands upon our skill.

TO PHYSICIANS

wishing to consult me in intricate cases of chronic diseases under their treatment, I desire to say that I shall, as in the past, take pleasure in responding to their solicitations. Every letter requesting such advice must contain a complete history of the case to be examined, and also a proper remuneration for my services. I cannot comply with the numerous requests which I receive from members of the medical profession to aid them by my suggestions in difficult cases without a fair compensation for the time I would spend in attending to their wants. I have all the necessary instruments and appliances required in executing the most difficult surgical operations, and as I have had much experience in this department, I am always ready and able to assist physicians who do not practice operative surgery. In this age of railways and telegraphs medical or surgical aid can be summoned from a distance and promptly obtained.

TO INVALIDS.

Any person suffering from chronic disease and desiring to consult me, will find in the *concluding article* of my recent published work—"THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER," complete instructions how to proceed. The

COMPLETE EDITION

of the above work contains nearly nine hundred pages, illustrated by over two hundred and fifty wood engravings, and seven colored representations, and bound in extra cloth. It will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada (postage prepaid) on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. It is the cheapest book ever offered to the people. I have also issued an

INCOMPLETE EDITION

embracing over two hundred and fifty pages, bound in cloth, and containing practical information concerning many of the most prevalent chronic diseases, to the investigation and treatment of which I have devoted special attention. It will be sent (postage prepaid) to any address, on receipt of twenty-five cents. Its pages are selected from the complete work and it contains a list of questions to invalids, also a consideration of the "Progress of Medicine," and the several "schools," "Remedies for Disease," and the Preparation of Medicines. After a suitable introduction to "Diseases and their Remedial Treatment," the reader will find a thorough consideration of that insidious disease,

CONSUMPTION.

The hygienic and medical treatment which I advise has in an extensive practice been attended with a degree of success heretofore unparalleled in the history of this distressingly fatal malady.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER

are also fully discussed in the incomplete as well as the complete edition. All those affections popularly known as Liver Complaint, Torpid Liver, and Bilious Disorders are fully considered, their symptoms accurately described, and proper hygienic and medical treatment suggested.

Having enjoyed the patronage of thousands of invalids suffering from these chronic affections, I have been enabled to advise a rational course of treatment, which is within the reach of every family, without having to employ a physician.

CONSTIPATION

is a very prevalent disorder, and frequently results in serious chronic affections. Its causes, symptoms, and treatment are, therefore, fully considered.

HEMORRHOIDS (PILES)

also constitute the subject of a very practical article, which will be read with interest by many a sufferer from these troublesome affections.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES

is a subject which claims the earnest attention of every physician who would benefit the human race. Over fifty pages have been devoted to a consideration of these affections, and these pages have been given a place in the incomplete edition. From her peculiar organization, woman is doubly susceptible to injurious influences and a resulting series of diseases, from which the other sex is entirely exempt. Physically and mentally, she is man, modified, perfected—the last and crowning handiwork of God. When, therefore, this structure so wondrously endowed, so exquisitely wrought, and performing the most delicate and sacred functions which God has ever intrusted to a created being, is disturbed by disease, when the nicely-adjusted balance of her complex nature deviates from its true and intended poise, the most efficient aid should be extended, in order that the equilibrium may be regained, her health restored, and her divine mission, on which human welfare so largely depends, be fulfilled. Its importance should elicit the best efforts of the highest type of mind, the ripe development of genius, and the most studied manipulation, with the choicest, rarest, and purest medicinal elements in the whole range of nature.

As the remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has entered very largely into our practice at the World's Dispensary, involving the treatment of many thousand cases annually, we have been afforded great experience in adapting remedies for their cure, enabling us to meet their requirements with greatly increased certainty and exactness. As the diamond and other of the most precious stones are hidden away in nature's secret recesses, requiring patient toil and diligence to unearth them, so by the same unceasing toil we have secured the most precious and valuable remedial agents designed for woman's use, from recesses in vegetable life heretofore unexplored, with which to gem the world of medicine.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS

are also fully considered in both editions of the "Medical Adviser." Next, if not equal in importance, to the function of the liver is that of the kidneys, the province of which is to remove a large portion of effete and poisonous matter from the system; and as the liver, by reason of its laborious duties, is subject to frequent derangement, so the kidneys are prone to frequent disorders, as Inflammation, Albuminuria, (Bright's Disease,) Diabetes, Gravel, Calculi or Stone, &c., &c.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

I have developed and tested, in the treatment of over twenty thousand cases, a series of efficient remedies for Nervous Debility and kindred affections. As these diseases are alarmingly prevalent, and are treated in a very unsatisfactory manner by general practitioners, I have devoted nearly thirty pages (which appear also in the incomplete edition) to the consideration of these important affections. Their many causes are clearly pointed out, their symptoms graphically portrayed, and their rational treatment fully discussed.

For the encouragement of an

UNFORTUNATE CLASS OF INVALIDS,

for many of whom life has ceased to possess any charms, I will here say that whatever may be the age of the patient, and whether the malady be the result of confinement, severe mental labor, excesses, abuses or indiscreet practices, with proper medical treatment the disease will readily yield.

One of the most prominent symptoms of these delicate diseases is a desire on the part of the sufferer to avoid society, seclusion being preferred. The patient experiences languor, mental anxiety, gloomy forebodings, impaired memory, indigestion, and general physical debility. There is a debilitating drain upon the system, and to this cause we may safely attribute a large proportion of all the cases of palsy, apoplexy, epilepsy, (fits,) softening of the brain, insanity, loss of nervous and muscular power, premature decay, catarrh, consumption, and dyspepsia. The patient becomes melancholy, irritable, despondent—a victim to unfounded suspicions and horrible dreams. He experiences weakness in the back and limbs, night sweats, and there is an offensive odor about the person. The complexion is haggard and blanched, blotches, pimples, and other cutaneous eruptions appear upon the face, there is derangement of sight, lack of self-confidence, and a want of both mental and physical energy. No case will manifest all these symptoms at any one stage of the disease, but more or less of them are sure to be present. Years ago I resolved to pay particular attention to the investigation and treatment of this class of diseases, which are not only alarmingly prevalent, but sadly neglected and mistreated by the general practioners of medicine. Accordingly I have tested and developed a series of vegetable remedies, which act specifically in these affections. Having successfully treated *over twenty thousand cases*, I can safely say of my remedies that they are rejuvenating elixirs and unfailing in their remedial effects. I now prescribe them not only with assurance, but with the same confidence that I would give bread and beef to a starving man to satisfy his hunger. The uniform success which has attended the employment of these remedies has led me to rely upon them with explicit faith. They render these weaknesses as curable as other chronic, or lingering diseases. For these reasons I have particularly solicited those cases which have been regarded as incurable. The patient is subjected to no surgical operation, and he can safely and accurately follow the directions given, while the treatment does not interfere with any ordinary occupation in which he may be engaged. These delicate diseases should not be entrusted to physicians who advertise under fictitious names, or to those of ordinary qualifications. The general practioner may be thoroughly read in these diseases, but he cannot acquire the skill of a specialist who annually treats thousands of cases, while the former seldom, if ever, has occasion to prescribe for them.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

Those who desire further information in regard to the causes, symptoms, and treatment of those maladies, are referred to "The People's Medical Adviser"—both editions of which embrace a full consideration of these subjects. Complete edition, $1 50. Incomplete edition, twenty-five cents. Money may be sent in registered letters at the publisher's risk.

All orders of books and letters of consultation should be addressed to

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
World's Dispensary,
Buffalo, N. Y.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLIONS.

"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified. By R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counselor in Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y."

This work—a book of about nine hundred pages, illustrated with over two hundred and fifty wood engravings and colored representations, and well bound—will be sent post-paid to any address for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents, thus being the cheapest book ever offered to the public. Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, but not nearly as well illustrated, without colored plates, and most of them suggesting no domestic treatment for the diseases which are therein considered, sell for from three and one-half to five dollars. The author's extensive correspondence—which requires several disciplined and skillful medical assistants, besides shorthand reporters, to enable him to conduct it all—as well as his large daily experience with disease at the World's Dispensary, has, it is believed, rendered him familiar with the every-day medical needs of the people, and therefore prepared him for writing this work. In the "Medical Adviser" he endeavors to answer all of the questions, which have been addressed to him by people from all parts of the land, with regard to health and disease. Hence it contains important information nowhere else to be found, for the young and old, male and female, single and married. The most prevalent diseases of both sexes are plainly and fully considered, and means of home treatment made known. This volume embraces a wide range of subjects, all of them bearing with more or less directness upon the all-important question of health. Biology, Physiology, the Cerebral Functions and Hygienic Treatment, or Nursing of the Sick, receive that attention which their relative importance demands. Moreover it treats of the Human Temperaments, not only of their influence upon mental characteristics and bodily susceptibilities, but also of their vital and non-vital combinations which communicate to the offspring either health, hardihood, and longevity, or feebleness, disease and death. Physical and Mental Culture, Ventilation, Sleep, Cleanliness, Food, Beverages, and Clothing, are practical topics, and are treated in a practical manner. The use of water as a Remedial Agent receives the attention which it deserves. Under the head of Remedies of Disease is presented a list of our most useful indigenous medicinal plants, together with their properties and uses, and pictorial representstions of many of the most important. The appropriate dose of each remedy is also given. After a suitable introduction, we have in Part Fourth, Diseases and their Remedial Treatment. Almost every disorder that preys upon the human system is here described, together with its symptoms, causes and treatment, as far as it is thought safe and advisable for the non-professional to prescribe. Chronic ailments receive special attention. A chapter on Accidents and Emergencies is a very useful feature in the book. Besides much miscellaneous and profitable information is given, which will make it a genuine "*vade mecum*"—a convienent companion in every household. Many a precious life has been lost from the lack of just the knowledge which this work imparts. It is a complete compendium of Anatomical, Physiological, and Medical Science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.

The following is a brief summary of the more important portions of "The People's Medical Adviser:"

Part I.—PHYSIOLOGY.

Chapter I.—BIOLOGY.

Under this subject the author considers:

1. Latent Life.
2. The Process of Generation.
3. Alternate Generation.
4. Personal Dissimilarities.
5. Universality of Animalcular Life.
6. Origin of Life.

This chapter is pre-eminently the chapter of mysteries. The subjects are among the profoundest mysteries which Thought and Reason have ever tried to solve; yet, while dealing with these abstruse questions, the author has presented the facts in a practical manner, and his illustrations are drawn from familiar objects.

Chapter II.—THE BONES.
" III.—THE MUSCLES.
" IV.—THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
" V.—ABSORPTION.
" VI.—PHYSICAL AND VITAL PROPERTIES OF THE BLOOD.
" VII.—THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.
" VIII.—THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.
" IX.—THE SKIN.
" X.—SECRETION.
" XI.—EXCRETION.
" XII.—THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
" XIII.—THE SPECIAL SENSES.

The author's consideration of these subjects has all the merits of our best text-books, and possesses one noteworthy advantage, *i. e.*, the avoidance of technicalities.

Chapter XIV.—CEREBRAL PHYSIOLOGY.

This chapter is devoted to the consideration of that intimate relation between nervous energy and the vital functions. Among other important and interesting divisions we find the following:

1. Regional Divisions.
2. Vital Expenditure.
3. Emotive Faculties.
4. Volitive Faculties.
5. Animal Faculties.
6. Basilar Faculties.
7. Region of Feebleness.
8. Cranial Capacity of the Human Races.
9. The Nature of Mind.

It is only by a thoughtful consideration of these subjects that the reader will be enabled to understand the following admirable treatise on Temperaments.

Chapter XV.—HUMAN TEMPERAMENTS.

The author classifies the Human Temperaments as follows:

1. The Lymphatic.
2. The Sanguine.
4. The Volative.
5. The Encephalic.

He then devotes his attention to the subjects of:

1. Transmission of Life.
2. Physiological Marriage.
3. Incompatible Marriage.
4. Conjugal Unity.

The chapter concludes with some interesting ideas concerning the application of the principles of Cerebral Physiology and Temperaments to the practice of Medicine.

Chapter XVI.—MARRIAGE.

In this chapter we find treatise on Love—its nature and effects. It contains a History of Marriage; and the present systems of marriage are considered with reference to three general principles, viz.:

1. The Development of the Individual.
2. The Welfare of Society.
3. The Perpetuation of the Species.

Part II.—HYGIENE.

Chapter I.—HYGIENE DEFINED.—PURE AIR.

After devoting some space to general facts, and urging the hygienic necessity for pure air, the author considers:

1. Ventilation of School Rooms.
2. Ventilation of Factories and Work-houses.
3. Ventilation of our Dwellings.
4. Sites for Homes.
5. Damp Cellars.
6. Dust and Disease.
7. Cotton-Wool Respirator.
8. Light and Health.

Chapter II.—FOOD, BEVERAGES, CLOTHING.

Under Food we find the following:

1. Regularity of Meals.
2. Eating too Much.
3. Late Suppers.
4. Feeding Infants.
5. Preparation of Food.
6. Different Kinds of Food Required.
7. Principles of Food.
8. Variety of Food Necessary.
9. Properties of Food.
10. Climate (as it influences our requirements for food.)
11. Value of Animal Food.
12. Relative Value of Food (table showing the same.)
13. Digestibility of Food.
14. Cookery.
15. Various Recipes for Cooking Meats.

Under Beverages, we find the following:

1. Water (its mineral and organic impurities).
2. Purification of Water.
3. How to use Water.
4. Tea and Coffee.
5. Malted Beverages.
6. Fermented Beverages.
7. Distil ed Liquors.

Under Clothing, the author considers the utility of the various fabrics, the amount of clothing, and the manner in which it should be worn.

Chapter III.—PSEUDO-HYGIENE.

The general idea of this chapter may be gained from the following quotation: "Byron says, 'Besides, they always smell of bread and butter,' but we think if he had been entertained by these modern Hygienists, he would have said 'of mush and apple sauce.'"

Chapter IV.—PHYSICAL CULTURE, MENTAL CULTURE, SLEEP, CLEANLINESS.

Under the first subject the author considers the various games, as Running, Skating, Rowing, Swimming, Base-ball, Cricket, Boxing and Fencing, &c., &c.

Under Mental Culture, the cultivation of the brain is conceived to be subordinate to the development of the physical organization. This is especially urged with reference to the education of children. Sleep and Cleanliness receive attention commensurate with their importance in the vital economy.

Part III.—RATIONAL MEDICINE.

Chapter I.—PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

Under this subject, the author considers the various "schools" of medicine, and the distinguishing characteristics of each.

Chapter II.—REMEDIES FOR DISEASE.

We here find an extensive treatise on the properties, preparations, and effects of medicines. Also, a long list of remedies, including the various Alteratives, Alkalies, Acids, Anodynes, Anthelmintics, Antiperiodics, Antiseptics and Disinfectants, Antispasmodics, Astringents, Carminatives, Cathartics, Caustics, Counter-irritants, Diaphoretics, Diluents, Diuretics, Ethetics, Emmenagogues, Expectorants, Liniments, Narcotics, Nervines, Sedatives, Stimulants, Tonics, &c., &c.

Chapter III.—WATER AS A REMEDIAL AGENT

In this chapter are described all the various methods in which water may be beneficially applied in the treatment of Disease. It embraces a full description of all the various baths, and also fomentations and packs.

Chapter IV.—HYGIENIC TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

This chapter contains an extended consideration of that necessary auxiliary to the successful treatment of disease—*good nursing*. It is in every way practical, and one of the most interesting features of the work.

Part IV.—DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIAL TREATMENT.

After giving the reader a few general facts concerning medical diagnosis, the author proceeds to consider the various forms of disease—their causes, symptoms, and treatment. This portion of the work fully justifies its title, and, indeed, it alone is worth more than the price of the book.

WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.

The author of "The People's Medical Adviser" is well known to the American public as a physician of fine attainments, and his Family Medicines are favorite remedies in thousands of our households. As a counselor and friend, Doctor Pierce is a cultured, courteous gentleman. He has devoted all his energies to the alleviation of human suffering. With this end in view and his whole heart in his labors, he has achieved marked and merited success. There can be no real success without true merit. That his success is *real*, is evidenced by the fact that his reputation, as a man and a physician, does not deteriorate, and the fact that there is a steadily increasing demand for his medicines proves that they are not nostrums, but reliable remedies for disease. The various departments of the World's Dispensary, where his Family Medicines are compounded and his special prescriptions prepared, are provided with all modern facilities.

Dr. Pierce's standard preparations are not "patent medicines." He has repeatedly told the public that "no patent has been asked for or obtained upon them." Neither does he advertise them as *panaceas*. On the contrary, each is prepared for a definite class of diseases. It may be urged that some of these diseases are so widely different that it seems absurd to prescribe the same remedy. They may differ in *symptoms*, yet in *character* be precisely similar. And then we must take into consideration the fact that remedies may possess various properties; thus some medicines are both tonic and alterative, others may be tonic and laxative, the properties differing according to the quantity administered, and the time and circumstances which demand its employment. There seems to be a popular idea that a proprietary medicine is less valuable than the compound prepared by a druggist according to a prescription which, to the bearer, is nothing but a jumble or hieroglyphics. Perhaps it is the mystery which involves the latter that lends the charm; but which should decide the value of a remedy—mystery or merit? We quote from the author's late work the following as an answer and just reproof to persons who would urge that any medicine is less valuable because the exclusive right to manufacture it is vested in a single individual: "Because Vanderbilt possesses vast railroad interests, are railroads less valuable? Because a certain merchant prince controls the manufacture of cotton goods, is cotton cloth less useful? Because the Government retains the exclusive right to manufacture coin and currency, is the gold it issues less valuable?" Concerning the manufacture of good medicinal compounds, the "People's Medical Adviser" contains the following: "In the manufacture of any pharmaceutical preparation, two conditions are essential to its perfection, viz.: purity and strength of the materials, and appropriate machinery. The first is insured by purchasing the materials in large quantities, whereby the exercise of greater care in selecting the materials can be afforded; and the second can only be accomplished where the business is extensive enough to warrant a large outlay of capital in procuring chemical apparatus. These facts apply with special force to the manufacture of my medicines, their quality having been vastly improved since the demand has become so great as to require their manufacture in very large quantities." These ideas are not mere speculative remarks, to mislead or imbue the reader with false ideas of the superiority of his medicines. While inspecting Dr. Pierce's establishment, we were agreeably surprised to see what admirable facilities, both chemical and mechanical, the institution affords for the preparation of medicines. Everything is arranged in the most perfect order—from the counting-room to the shipping department. Although an observer could see no room for improvement, yet new apparatus and mechanical appliances are constantly being procured. There is no surer sign of well-merited prosperity than when a business man applies the greater portion of his proceeds to the improvement and extension of his business.

Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies have received a cordial reception in France, Germany, Spain, England, and China, to say nothing of the immense sales annually made in the Indies and South America. Their reputation is not cometary, flashing through our atmosphere only to sink into the gloom of the forgotten past. They are prepared in strict accordance with the laws of science, and form a part of our medical system.

In his admirable treatise on Education, Herbert Spencer has told humanity how to live completely; i. e., by using all our faculties to the greatest advantage of ourselves and others.